

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.81

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1915 by the Proprietor.

August 14 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 87 84

August 14 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 90
Humidity 89 68

2994 日四初月七年卯乙

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

六拜禮 號四十月八年英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE FIGHT NEAR KOVNO.

ENEMY'S PERSISTENT ATTACKS ONCE MORE
DRIVEN BACK.

Austrians Again Flee in Disorder before Italians.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESSES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

PERSISTENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

August 13, 3.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says that the Russians, near Kovno continue to repulse German attacks. The enemy on the Narva front is still persistently attacking on the roads from Lomza, Salsdovo and Komovo, but, further south, on both sides of the Kieff Malkin railway, the Russians have assumed a counter-offensive. There is desperate fighting in the region between the Vepz and Bug rivers, and along the Oholm and Vlodava roads, where a series of persistent enemy attacks were repulsed with very heavy loss. German corpses, especially east of Ostrow, are lying in enormous heaps in front of the Russian positions.

German attacks in the Riga district were repulsed and the Russians in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk continued to advance, taking prisoners.

German squadrons on Tuesday simultaneously bombarded the lighthouses at the entrance of Riga and the Aaland Islands, but fled from the fire of the Russian warships and the shore batteries.

THE PIRATES WEEKLY BAG.

2 STEAMERS 17 FISHING CRAFT.

August 13, 3.45 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that two British steamers and 17 fishing craft were sunk during the week ending August 11.

ITALIAN ALPINISTS.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK IN DISORDER.

August 13, 3.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that a full continues on the Corno plateau but there is a stiff fight in the region of the glaciers on the lofty peaks at the head of the Adda valley.

A communique says that the Austrians on Sunday night crossed the Forno Glacier and attacked the Italians, holding a hostel near the Vioz Pass, about 11,000 feet high. Another Austrian force simultaneously crossed the Covedale Pass, about 12,000 feet high, and attacked Cadeb, but the ever watchful Italian Alpinists discovered the approaching Austrians, whom a counter-attack drove back in disorder.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN AROONNE.

August 13, 3.45 a.m.

A Paris communique says that fresh counter-attacks regained, for the French, a portion of trench previously lost.

In Argonne and elsewhere there are artillery actions.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

REASSURING OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

August 12, 1.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that in accordance with a recommendation from the Duma a Commission of Enquiry has been appointed to investigate the charges made against M. Sakhomlinoff, the ex-Minister of War, and others, in connection with the shortage of munitions.

The General Staff has issued a reassuring notice pointing out the unlikelihood of an enemy movement towards Petrograd, which is strongly defended both militarily and naturally.

The reassuring Government notice that Petrograd is not endangered is due to a discussion in the newspapers arising out of a fresh enemy offensive towards the interior of Russia. Contrary to assumption that he would promptly throw his forces on the western front, the enemy, apparently supported by huge new levies, is not waiting to accomplish the envelopment of the Russians retiring from the Vistula but endeavouring to storm Kovno and simultaneously advancing on an extended front between Niemen and the Dvina, northward toward Vilna. The Official reassurance points out that the Pskov province, honeycombed with lakes and marshes, is affording a powerful tactical and strategic line.

The Russian successes in the vicinity of Riga, Kovno and Vilkomir were greatly assisted by the orderly retirement of the Russians. That the Russians were unhampered and the Germans were exhausted is shown by the great distances between the three main German armies. Ninety miles separate Gallwitz's right wing on the lower Narva from the Archduke Joseph's army on the left bank of Vepz, a hundred and fifty miles between Gallwitz's left at Lomza and General von Mackensen at Vlodava. The Russians thus maintain complete freedom for manoeuvring. A great proportion of the best German troops under von Mackensen is permanently disqualified, and whole units are non-existent, hence the peace talk.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

August 12, 1.55 p.m.

A correspondent of a Budapest paper in Warsaw states there have been mysterious fires and explosions nightly since the German occupation.

Fifteen townspeople were killed and 200 wounded in the fighting by Russo-Germans in the suburbs of Prague after the evacuation.

CIVILIANS LEAVING DVINSK.

August 12, 1.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd it is reported that civilians are evacuating the Dvinsk. The Government Institutions are also preparing to leave.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE CAUCASUS.

August 12, 11.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd it is reported that there has been a Russian victory in the Caucasus, reaching big dimensions. One column alone along the Euphrates, pursuing the Turks, have taken during the past few days 19 officers, 1,172 men, hundreds of loaded waggons, arms, ammunition, and tools.

The Russians are finding in the villages numbers of wounded Turks, and heaps of ammunition on the artillery road.

HORRIBLE GERMAN DEVILRY.

August 12, 1.55 p.m.

An officer who was present at the Hooze fire and attack vividly describes the German devilry. Everything for yards seemed to be wreathed in flame. We were so thirsty that we could have drunk the sea dry. Then realise the horror of the situation. Owing to the cries of the wounded lying in the flames, one company insisted on going back to the relief of stricken comrades charged right through the flames and out up the Germans badly. The ground had the appearance of an ocean of burning whisky. Men kept moving in the flames at rescue work and were scorched at every turn. The wounded presented the saddest sight imaginable, some had blisters from head to foot and one poor chap was as black as a cinder and pleaded hard to be killed.

The public should know how bravely the British faced this new barbarity.

AMERICANS PRESENT AEROPLANES TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

August 12, 1.55 p.m.

The New York World states that a thousand American aeroplanes, offered by American aviators, have been subscribed for by Americans to be presented to the French army.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

August 12 2.40 p.m.

A cotton meeting held in the Queen's Hall last night, was fully representative of the commercial and scientific world. The principal speakers, Sir Chas. W. Macara and Sir William Ramsey both reiterated the well known arguments in favour of declaring cotton contraband. Both were convinced that the war would long have been over if the importation of cotton into Germany had been stopped at the very beginning.

WINTER COATS FOR NEW ZEALAND TROOPS.

August 12, 3.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington reports that the Imperial Government is ordering sheepskin coats for the troops in France and New Zealand and the troops in Gallipoli are to be provided with winter coats of tanned sheepskin.

THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH SUBMARINES ACTIVE.

August 12, 9.45 p.m.

The Vice-Admiral in the Dardanelles reports that one of the British submarines operating in these waters sank on the 8th, at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, the Turkish battleship Barbarossa, while the gunboat Berkisayvet and an empty transport were also torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of the British submarines.

RECENT EVENTS.

August 12, 6.35 p.m.

Beyond the official communique there is nothing explanatory concerning recent event in the Dardanelles. It is still uncertain whether General Sir Ian Hamilton, in his report of the 10th inst., referred to a landing at Ariburnu or at Kerehali.

345 CONTROLLED MUNITIONS ESTABLISHMENTS.

August 12, 10.00 p.m.

The Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, announces to night that there are already 345 controlled establishments. The profits are limited and the surplus is going into the Exchequer. Thus the sacrifices the workmen have made for the nation, combined with the efforts of the employers and employed, are devoted to providing ample munitions for the army and enabling them to defeat the enemy.

BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

August 12, 10.35 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary cruiser, India, engaged on patrol duty in the North Sea on the 8th, was torpedoed and sunk.

Twenty-two officers and 119 men were saved.

Later.

The India's Commander, W. G. A. Kennedy, has been saved.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania reports that three of the India's sailors, killed by the torpedoing, were buried at Bodoe. There was a most impressive service at the Town Chapel, where the Glee Society sang. The coffins were covered with flowers and the Norwegian Naval Guard was at the cemetery. Flags flew at half mast throughout Bodoe. It appears that 80 of the India's crew landed in two of their own boats. Eleven died of exposure after landing.

BRITISH LT. GENERAL PROMOTED.

August 13, 5.35 a.m.

Lieut. General Plumer has been gazetted temporary General.

SHEEP FOR FRENCH FARMERS.

August 13, 5.35 a.m.

The King has given 60 rams for the use of French farmers in the devastated districts. The Duke of Richmond and others have also given rams.

GROUSE SHOOTING AND THE WAR.

August 12, 5.37 p.m.

Grouse shooting has opened with birds plentiful. Heavy bags will be sent to the war hospitals. Convalescent officers are invited to the moors, many of which have not been let, and the shooting done by the game-keepers will be devoted to war charitable purposes.

THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

August 12, 6.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that it is officially announced that Parliament will again meet on Monday. The Premier, M. Venizelos, returned to the capital to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

MR. FRANK BRAMLEY.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received August 13.
The death is reported of the Academician, Frank Bramley. [Mr. Frank Bramley, B.A., 1911, A.R.A., 1894 was born near Boston, Lincolnshire, and studied in the Lincoln School of Art and Antwerp.]

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians near Kovno continue to repulse German attacks.

Two British steamers and 17 fishing craft were sunk during the week ending August 11.

There is stiff fighting in the region of the glaciers on the lofty peaks at the head of the Adda valley.

The Admiral announced the torpedoing of the auxiliary cruiser India. 22 officers and 119 men were saved.

Further south of Kessovo, on both sides of the Kieff-Malkin railway, the Russians have assumed a counter-offensive.

The Austrians on Sunday night crossed the Forno Glacier and attacked the Italians, holding a hostel near the Vioz Pass.

The Minister of Munitions announced that there are already 345 controlled establishments for the manufacture of munitions.

It is officially announced that the Greek parliament will meet on Monday. M. Venizelos returned to Athens on Thursday.

A number of rams have been sent, by His Majesty the King and others, for the use of the farmers in the devastated districts in France.

German squadrons on Tuesday simultaneously bombarded the lighthouses at the entrance of Riga and the Aaland Islands, but fled from the fire of the Russian warships and the shore batteries.

There is desperate fighting in the region between the Vepz and Bug rivers and along the Oholm-Vlodava roads, where a series of enemy persistent attacks were repulsed with very heavy loss.

On the recommendation of the Duma a commission of enquiry has been appointed to investigate the charges against M. Sakhomlinoff, ex-Minister of War, and others, in connection with the shortage of munitions.

At a cotton meeting held at the Queen's Hall, both Sir William Ramsey and Sir Charles Macara were convinced that the war would have long been over if the importation of cotton into Germany had been stopped at the beginning.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, August 16.
Sale of Motor Launch "White Star"—G. P. Lammett at Ah King's Slipway—5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 24.
Sale of Leasehold Property—G. A. Lammett's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

NOTICES

LIFTS &

WAYGOOD-OTIS
ELEVATOR

FOR ALL PURPOSES.
FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS:-
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 41.

General Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

ASAKI BEER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO., TOKYO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE DOSE of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest?—This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND
FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

Tel. 482

Tel. K226

WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, WE SHIP, WE PACK,

WE CARRY, WE TRANSFER,

WE STORE, WE INSURE,

WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.

Telephone 1203.

3, Duddell Street.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION,

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

Private Hotel, Residential Only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c. No Extras. Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either by post or in person.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE

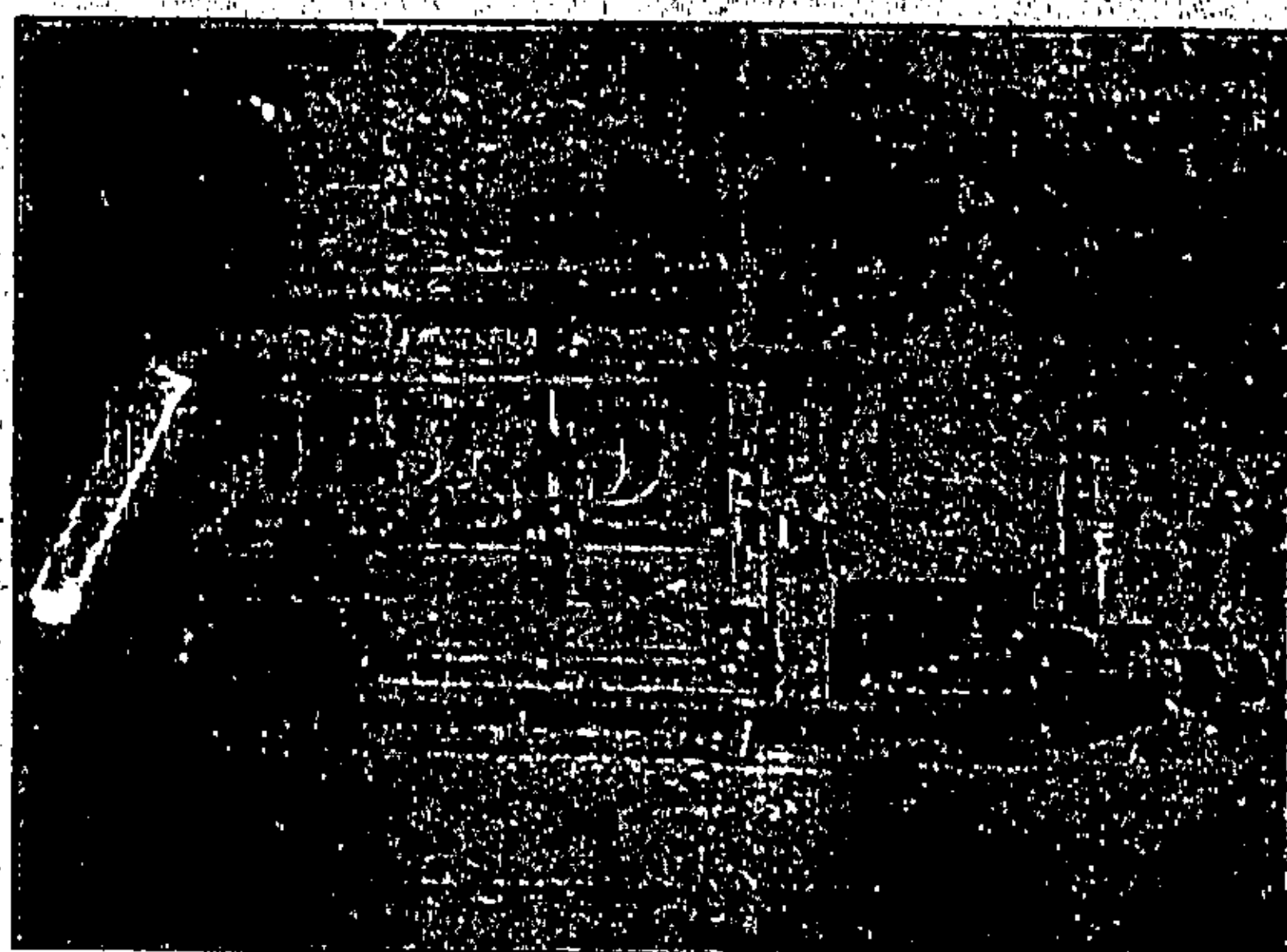
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL

Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

Russia's Stand.

Again it is quite probable the abandonment of Warsaw is part of a deep laid plan to entice the Germans into a barren territory and so relieve any possible pressure which might be brought to bear on the allied forces on the western front, thus giving every facility for preparing for the final and terrible climax in this contest. Our convictions are more than ever strengthened that Russia had not been beaten and never will be beaten by Germany during the present war, and that when her mighty forces are ordered to return to the scenes of their former achievements the exhausted troops of the Kaiser will sustain a shock from which they may never recover and at a moment which will synchronise with the onslaught in France and Belgium. The German press therefore changes its tone, becomes sober in its comments, and abandons its policy of eternally gulling the public as to the real progress of the war, all of which is significant, but it is doubtful if Berlin yet realises what a crushing blow is in store for her.

Daily Press

German Ambitions.

Quite early in the war the Entente Powers foresaw the probability of such manoeuvres as these and concluded a compact not to make peace separately. The war has been waged in common by the Entente Powers from the beginning, and will be so waged to the end. But German Kultur somehow cannot cease to regard international pledges as "mere scraps of paper." There are indications, however, that the views entertained in the most responsible circles in Germany on the subject of the ending of the war do not entirely accord with those ventilated by the German professors. In striking contrast to their demand that Belgium must be held politically and militarily, we have the Times correspondent at Milan reporting on the authority of a competent source at the Vatican that Germany is engaged upon preliminary overtures to obtain the mediation of the Pope for a discussion of peace terms on the basis of the restoration of Belgium! That Germany and Austria manifest great unwillingness to face another winter campaign can readily be understood, but such terms of peace as would satisfy Germany at the present stage of the war are not the terms likely to prove acceptable to the Entente Powers. Evidently another miscalculation has been made by the German Government as well as by the German Professors.

China Mail.

The Enemy's Big Guns.

The enemy have, moreover, used against forts special guns which, it must be admitted, have rendered them good service, although the results obtained seem to have been inversely proportionate to the calibre. These are the German 42 cm. (16.536 in.) mortar and 381 mm. (15 in.) gun, and the Austrian 30.5 cm. (12 in.) gun. The 42 cm. mortar fires a shell of 950 kg. (2094 lb.) at a range of about 13 km. (8.1 miles). It can only be transported and hauled on a platform which rests on two bogie trucks, each truck being carried on six wheels. The 381 mm. gun, styled the "Dunkirk" gun, owing to its having been fired several times on that town from a distance of 38 km. (23.7 miles)—it fired on Dunkirk about forty times in the course of May last—its muzzle velocity is 940 m. (808 ft.) per second. This gun, which cannot fire more than about 100 rounds in all, has had so far a moral rather than a destructive effect, thus meeting its aim only the object which the enemy have had in using it in the present war.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

Wholesale Agents: W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT
FIT
Established 1900.

HIMROD'S
Give Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply
unmatched.
BOTTLES 2/6
Sold in the
store through-
out the
EMERALD
TRADE MARK
CURE FOR ASTHMA

MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
EXTRACTED PILLS
A French Remedy for Rheumatism
Thousands of feet as always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the home, so that in case of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are the most powerful and effective remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the ailments of the system. They are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.
MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
EXTRACTED PILLS

MAN LOONG.
FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yuenai
OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & 178
WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER
FLOOD PICTURES
OF
CANTON, SHAMEEN,
WEST RIVER
AND
VARIOUS DISTRICTS
NOW ON SALE
Hongkong, 18th July 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Herald Bard of Wales.
The death took place at Cardiff of Mr. T. H. Thomas, the famous artist known as Arlunydd Pen-y-gam. He was Herald-bard of Wales and one of the best-known figures at the National Eisteddfod of Wales for the last thirty years. As a young man he accompanied the Challenger expedition, and his clever drawings of deep-sea life were published with the Government report.

Examination of Judicial Officials.
The Chinese Law Compilation Bureau has drawn up a set of regulations respecting the examination of judicial officials and will submit them to the President for approval and promulgation. The examination will be held, it is believed, in the spring of next year and will be carried out in the same manner as the Magistrates' examinations. All the judicial officials at present serving in the different judicial organs of the provinces will be required to pass the examination before they are allowed to continue in office. The examination will be held in the capital. Exemption from examination will, however, be granted to those who have been formally appointed to their posts by the Government.

The Salt Gabelle.
In addition to the denial of Sir R. Dene, Foreign Chief of the Salt Inspectorate, about his alleged opposition to Mr. Chou Haueh-hai, Minister of Finance, in the re-organization of the Chinese Salt system, Mr. Chou has again announced that the dismissal of Chang Hu is a personal affair and that it has nothing to do with the policy of the central Government on the salt system. Hence the Government will carry out its reforms and organize the most valuable asset of the Republic. He was the real negotiator of the Quintuple Loan of \$25,000,000 two years ago, and he is working in perfect harmony with his foreign and Chinese colleagues in effecting reforms in the Salt Gabelle.

Indian Crop Reports.
The summary of the Indian crop report for the week ending the 10th July, 1915, states: During the week the rainfall was general over Lower Burma, being heavy in Arakan but moderate elsewhere. In Upper Burma the fall was light and the distribution irregular, except in the dry zone districts of Pakokku, Myingyan, Lower Chin and Shwabo, where no rainfall at all was registered this week. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting operations for winter rice continue in Lower Burma, as also in the irrigated tracts in Upper Burma. In the Ya country agricultural operations concerning dry crops continue under normal conditions. The Irrawaddy and Chin win levels are normal but rising slowly. Cattle generally reported as healthy and pastures as sufficient. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon shows a considerable rise.

Jubilee of the Salvation Army.
But for the war the Salvation Army would have observed Monday, July 5, as its jubilee. On that date William Booth, the first "General," began alone on Mile End Waste the work which has developed into the great organization as it is known to-day. In 1878 the military idea was adopted by General Booth, and the "Christian Mission" was changed into the "Salvation Army," with all the accompaniments of uniform, flag, and band. The first number of the "War Cry" was issued on Dec. 20, 1879, and the first training college was opened in 1880. A further advance was made by the transference of the Army Headquarters from Whitechapel to Queen Victoria Street in 1881. Though the founder of the Army has passed away, the organization is still growing in numbers and strength under the generalship of Mr. Bramwell Booth, who was his father's right-hand supporter from the early days.

If you have lost your appetite or are of the big variety of delicacies at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON

HIRE

From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

Women After the War.

New York.—Mr. Frederick C. Howe, a New York Commissioner of Immigration, in an interview expresses the belief that the war will result in an enormous immigration of women of the United States. His theory is that after the war Europe will contain countless widows and twice as many orphans as before, and there will be a heavy influx of dependents to America. He predicts that a good many men seeking work will go to the countries that have been at war. Women, on the other hand, will come to America from Europe, and they will seek work in the homes and factories. In this way he thinks the domestic service problem will be solved to a large extent.

NOTICE

GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things save so far as licences might be issued enabling them to do so; AND WHEREAS by paragraph XI of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressed by the licence given on His behalf by a Secretary of State or on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons; NOW THEREFORE I His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China hereby announce as follows:—

- (1) In this licence the words "person" and "enemy" shall have the same meanings as are given to them in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.
- (2) Any person carrying on a retail business is permitted to supply for cash to an enemy articles of clothing, drugs, foodstuffs, wines, spirits, waters and other provisions and articles of ordinary household use or consumption and the necessities and accompaniments of daily life. Any person is permitted to purchase for cash such articles from a retail business carried on by an enemy.
- (3) Any person at the date of this licence occupying any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms belonging to an enemy is permitted to pay rent for the same to such enemy during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.
- (4) Any person being the lessor of any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms which at the date of this licence is in the occupation of an enemy is permitted to allow the continuance of such occupation during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof. Any person is permitted to supply board and lodging to an enemy.

- (5) Any person having at the date of this licence in his or her employ an enemy performing services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue such employment and payment for such services during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.
- (6) Any person being at the date of this licence in the employ of an enemy for the performance of services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue in such service during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.
- (7) Any person supplying gas, water, electric current or telephonic communication is permitted to supply the same with the fittings necessary therefor to an enemy, and any person is permitted to receive and pay for such services when supplied by an enemy or an enemy Municipality.
- (8) Any British Municipality is permitted to perform its accustomed services to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any person is permitted to take advantage of and pay for the accustomed services of an enemy Municipality.
- (9) Any person residing within the limits of an enemy Concession is permitted to pay the rates, taxes and dues levied by the Municipality or other proper authority in such Concession for the maintenance and administration thereof. Any person carrying on the profession of a medical practitioner, surgeon or dentist is permitted to attend and treat an enemy as a patient, and any person desiring to do so is permitted to consult, and obtain treatment from, an enemy practising medicine, surgery or dentistry, and to make payment for such services.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, July 28th, 1915.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowl Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or bunkers) (British or Sandakan) (British or North Borneo). Silimpopon Coal compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges. At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd., Agents Cowl Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"FENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.
2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September, that part of the building known as "Stonesheng" No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat." 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to **CHATER and MODY**, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

WANTED.

WANTED.—A competent young lady desires to give lessons in English to Chinese and foreign ladies or children. Apply to "P." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Indian Motor Cycle, big twin 1913, excellent running order. Cheap for immediate sale. Apply Box "A" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—A nearly new 2 1/2 H.P. New Comet Motor Cycle with complete equipment. On view at the **NATIVE PRESERVES Co., No. 328, Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, Yau-mat.**

NOTICE

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.
VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.
MANUFACTURED BY
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1796)
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG
of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—

"COMET"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market)

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West.

NOTICE

FLETCHER & CO., LTD.
THE PHARMACY
22 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From to-day no receipt will be recognised by the aforesaid company unless it bears the said Company's official Seal.

G. W. MCOLINTOCK,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1915.

NOTICES.



**WE COULD MAKE THEM CHEAPER—BUT WE WON'T.
WE WOULD MAKE THEM BETTER—BUT WE CAN'T.
None better at the Price.**

IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE HEAT

**Wear AERTEX Cellular
AND KEEP COOL.**

"Aertex" ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool.

It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

STOCKED IN ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR & PYJAMAS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

**YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?
ALL RIGHT.**

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD.

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1915	8.50	AFTER-DINNER SLEIGHTS, AND POCKET TRICKS	80
THE BILLY SUNDAY BOOK, Etc.	3.50	THE SOUL OF THE WAR, Gibb	6.00
THE INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE		THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE, Dr. Graves	80
ENGINEER'S	8.50	ORDEAL BY BATTLE, F. S. Oliver	4.80
HARPER'S GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK	4.00	J' ACQU' E, par Un Allemand	2.80
HARPER'S EVERYDAY ELECTRICITY	2.75	THE "MILTON-MAJOR" DRILL BOOKS	2.00
THE YOUNG MOTHER'S HANDBOOK, Wheeler	2.75	INFANTRY TRAINING	.40
BEFORE THE BABY COMES, Wheeler	2.75	THE N.C.O.'S GUIDE TO PROMOTION	2.75
YARDON'S THE COMPLETE GOLFER	8.50	THE LONG RETREAT, Poems by Arnold Graves	80
HOW TO SWIM, H. K. Austin	8.50	WHAT EVERY SOLDIER OUGHT TO KNOW	30
PROF. GILES CONFUCIUS AND HIS RIVALS	4.50	AMERICA AND THE GERMAN PERIL, H. P. Oke	2.00
BRUNTON'S THERAPEUTICS OF THE CIRCULATION	4.00	THE FLEET ANNUAL 1915	2.00
1914 AND OTHER POEMS, R. Brooke	2.00	LA BELLOUQUE SANGLANTE, Verhaeren	2.00
THE HEAR EAST FROM WITHIN SEARCHLIGHTS, A PLAY IN THREE ACTS, Vashell	80	THE PRUSSIAN TERROR, Allox	1.75
GOLF FOR GIRLS, Cecil Litch	80	THE BARBARIANS IN BELGIUM, Pierre Nothomb	2.00
PHOTOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED	80	AMERICA FALLEN, Bernard Walker	80
DYNAMO AND ELECTRIC MOTOR BUILDING	80	WAR ARTICLES AND NOTES, Annie Besant	80
LE JAPON ILLUSTRE, par F. Chailley	21.00	THE SPIRIT OF THE ALLIED NATIONS	2.00

NOTICE

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)



Watson's
PURE AND SPARKLING
Formaxone
THE MINERAL WATER
THAT FILLS YOU WITH
INVIGORATING HEALTH
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionate. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

"THE INTELLECTUALS" AND THEIR DEMANDS.

Most of us are finding the habit so confirmed in us of laughing or sneering at modern German culture, that we run the risk of forgetting that there is a deeply pathetic side to the present situation. None of our readers who have come into direct contact with the old-fashioned German scholar at his best, can, however, peruse last night's wire as to the manifesto of the "Intellectuals" without experiencing a very real sorrow. We may not be prepared to admit the validity of the claims of Germany to be the beginning and end of all world-culture, but if we take away her contributions to letters, science and the arts, we rob society of a very large proportion of its aggregate stock of what is beautiful and instructive. Examples or particularising are surely needless; every school-child knows that Germany has produced some of the most brilliant intellects that the world has known, and that the German universities of pre-Nietzschean days, even if they fostered sentiment to a degree that is foreign and disagreeable to us Britishers, in most cases were yet, literally, the homes of learning; and even Nietzsche himself, despite his lunacy, was before all things one of the most highly educated men of his day—and though a sham philosopher, a decidedly real poet.

And are we to take it that the pitifully ridiculous manifesto of which Rauter speaks has emanated from these same universities? Unfortunately the German Press has lent itself to so many deliberate lies and frauds that one would be well within the bounds of reasonableness in rejecting the whole thing as the feeble invention of some third or fourth-rate journalist. Again, the Government itself has obviously been primarily responsible for so many of the artfully constructed false reports which the papers have obligingly circulated, that it is only justly regarded as the culprit in this case. True, not one of us knows very much about the exact state of things in Germany at the present day, but there is at least abundant proof that her rulers are hesitating at nothing that will continue to keep the people in ignorance as to the real course which war events have been steadily if slowly taking from the beginning. Thus it would be not at all surprising if the Berlin authorities, in a moment of creative fervour, themselves sat down to sketch out this piece of silly bombast, and then secured a few professorial signatures to it in order to impart a convincing touch to the masterpiece.

The remaining supposition is that the manifesto actually comes from the source to which it is attributed. And this is far from unthinkable. Even in the last twenty years the German universities have undergone such wide changes that the old student class has almost disappeared, giving place to braying, military-mad youths whose sole text-book is von Bernhardi and whose knowledge even of Nietzsche and von Treitschke is probably limited to hearsay and to snippets culled from review articles on the works of these two masters. Formerly it was the professors who pointed the way, and the students who were the disciples; but this being made clear, before war broke out, that nowadays the grey-beards are well content to be led by the nose by the students. These "intellectuals" are probably as well informed as to the actual progress of the war as the Chinese of Canton, and so would see nothing ridiculous in the trifling demand that Britain should yield up her commerce and give place in all things to Germany. And there is another matter about which they seem to be ignorant. If they should ever have an opportunity of reading the conclusions of the various committees of enquiry into Prussian atrocities, it may occur to these modern lamps of learning that the less said by them about "culture" and about "barbarians" the better.

A Useful Sentence.

Mr. Lindsell deserves the thanks of the community for having, at any rate for a season, put it out of the power of a Chinese ruffian to do further mischief by sending him to jail for eighteen months. The offender's trouble seems to have been that he could not resist the temptation to snatch a lady's handbag—and when pursued—to stab his pursuer with a brickbat. In order to impress on the mind of this hopeful visitor to Hongkong (the chances are that he was a visitor and not a Chinese British subject) that our law forbids the pastime of highway robbery, the magistrate further ordered twenty-four strokes. If our magistrates would but keep punishments at this very salutary and satisfactory level, there would soon be a healthy falling off in third class passenger traffic from Canton to Hongkong. As we have remarked many times, it is nothing but the fact that Hongkong has acquired the reputation for handling rogues with an almost criminal leniency that has brought about this continual stream of undesirables into the Colony. Happily news travels quickly among the Chinese of all classes, and it takes but little time for the tidings to spread that the Hongkong punishment for crime is a liberal dose of the cat, with imprisonment on a fairly generous scale. The more our magistrates assist in the circulation of those good tidings, the more grateful we shall be to them.

Verandahs.

The prosecuting of a woman yesterday for throwing a bottle from a verandah, to the danger of the public, encourages us to hope that the law is going to be a little more wide awake in bringing to book persons guilty of this type of offence. Though bottles are not always the missiles, there is never a day or night passes but someone thinks it his or her duty to throw into the street any kind of object, from mouth-rinsings to meat-bones—the throwers usually being supremely indifferent as to whether people are passing below or not. The Chinese are, of course, the chief law-breakers in this respect, though—as yesterday's police court case proves—not the sole ones. Like many other matters in Hongkong the law in regard to the verandahs has been so played with in the past that it is exceedingly difficult for the authorities to straighten things into line. The law cannot be set at defiance year after year, the Government condoning, without its being very hard for the never men—successors of former slackers—to insist on its being obeyed once and for all. Things are, however, on the mend, and, in course of time, we look to find Hongkong at least habitable.

The Boxer Anniversary.

The almanac tells us that fifteen years have gone by since the day when the frightful strain at Peking, caused by the Boxer disturbances, was relieved by the arrival of the European troops. Those who have read Patnam Weale's admirably written "Indiscreet Letters from Peking" can form some idea of the terrible position of foreigners at the capital during all that period of stress—a period, it would seem, that could have been very much shortened had a little more system and a little less silly international jealousy been the order of the day. Meanwhile, what has happened to the great "Society of the Harmonious Fists" to-day? Are they any longer in existence? We should doubt it. The past fifteen years, in point of progress in certain directions, has been to China what a couple of centuries were to European countries. Of course we do not believe that she has become perfect—or, indeed, greatly more civilised than she was before; but in her attitude towards foreigners she certainly has improved a thousandfold, and we very much doubt if, latent fanaticism notwithstanding, another Boxer riot will ever be possible.

DAY BY DAY.

THEY HAVE BEEN AT A GREAT FEAST OF LANGUAGES—AND STOLEN THE SCRAPS.—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; fog.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 78; fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 334 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 424 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Yingchow.
English Mail.—Due per s.s. Novara to-morrow.

American Mail.—Due per s.s. Nerac to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Luchoy to-day at 5 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Novara to-morrow at 9 a.m.
Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong, C. and M. S. S. Co. Id.—21, buyers.

China Fires.—\$153, buyers.
Id.—Combined \$152 a. Preferred 57 b. Deferred 94 b.

China Sugars.—\$127, sellers.
Luzons.—\$41, sellers.
Rauba.—\$3.90, sellers.

Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Id. \$77, sellers.
Shanghai Docks.—61, buyers.

Kung Yika.—The 15.10, buyers.
Electric.—\$44, sellers.
Watsons.—\$8, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9/3d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 15th anniversary of the relief of Peking after the Boxer trouble.

Examination in Cantonese.
It is hereby notified that Mr. Percy Burn, Cadet, passed his final examination in Cantonese on the 18th June, 1915.

Company Struck off the Register.
It is notified in the Gazette that the name of the Po Wa Insurance Company, Limited, has been struck off the register.

Auction Sale.
Mr. G. P. Lammert will sell by Auction at his sale rooms in Duddell Street, on Monday at 2.30 p.m. a quantity of household furniture.

Memorial of Re-Entry.
It is notified in the Gazette for general information that a Memorial of Re-entry by the Government of Ma Tau Kok Lot No. 17 has been registered in the Land Office according to law.

Appointments.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Alexander Macdonald Thomson to act as Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Edward Dudley Corscaden Wolfe to act as Colonial Treasurer in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Claude Severn or until further notice with effect from this date.

Death Duties.
It is notified in the Gazette for general information that under the provisions of the Death Duties (Killed in War) Act, 1914, 4 and 5 George V., Ch. 76, in cases recommended by the Secretary of State the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will be prepared to consider favourably the grant of the relief authorised by the Act to the estates of persons killed in military operations in any part of the world during the present war which are liable to the payment of death duties under the Imperial Acts.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.
Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	238
" 2	214
" 3	243
" 4	211
" 5	221
" 6	235
" 7	220
" 8	225
" 9	215
" 10	240
" 11	232
" 12	232
" 13	232

Total to 13th inst. 2972
Daily average 228.62

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WILL THERE BE A WINTER CAMPAIGN?

News From the Near East.

Some amount of excitement was caused locally by the wire published in our Second Extra yesterday evening, to the effect that Russian stocks were unexpectedly booming. Occasionally the London Stock Exchange, not being quite infallible, is "mistaken in its judgments," but only very occasionally. Nine times out of ten it is a very safe finger-post to be guided by, and, until it is proved to be "out" in this instance, we shall feel justified in continuing to look for good news in the not far distant future. Already—and possibly this may be the piece of good fortune hinted at in the wire—news comes that the Russian victory over the Caucasus is assuming very considerable proportions. One column alone, in the valley of the Euphrates, has seized a number of prisoners and much war material. Of this Russian army operating in Asiatic Turkey we have heard little, though everyone knows that it is there; and just now it is certainly making itself talked of. Idle conjecture suggests that the business with which it is concerning itself may be to get possession of the railway that runs through Angora up to Skutari; or, again, that it may be meditating the long overland march across the semi-barren territory between the railway and the Black Sea coast, still with Skutari as an objective. To us who are uninitiated, it always seems that there must be a score of ways by which the Dardanelles and Constantinople business could be hurried on by land warfare, and, if only out of curiosity, one would like to see some of these experimented on.

The Coming Winter.
In fact one would like to see anything that promised to cut short the war in a manner satisfactory to the Allies. Though a winter campaign has not for our men the terrors that it possesses for the Germans and Austrians, it is not the sort of thing we should hold out both hands for. There are few people who do not believe that it is at least possible for the enemy to be broken before the weather becomes seriously cold; but whether this will actually be the case or not is quite another matter. At any rate it is evident that our people do not mean to be caught unawares by the approach of winter, for already arrangements are being made for the warm clothing of the troops.

Of course, if the war must be protracted, it will be to Germany's heavy cost. Cold weather to the Russians is like water to ducks, and the enemy would be powerless to check a returning dash of the Russians on Galician and other territory, that would render all the pains which the German army in the East has been taking, so much waste labour. But, as things are shaping at present, it looks as though there would be little enough fighting going on by the time Christmas comes.

Affairs at Home.
Two interesting Home wires show the situation in regard to the munition output and the feeling of the commercial and scientific element where the cotton question is concerned. It seems clear enough that at last, and in face of difficulties of which we out here do not yet know, the tenth part, the munitions machinery really has been set in going order—with results, let us hope, that are going to proclaim themselves in a manner decidedly distasteful to the enemy very soon. If 345 controlled establishments are working at top speed, there should be something to show for it all, before long. With respect to the cotton position, it is well that the public should keep on hammering at a Government which, even now, still shows a disposition to consider "others" a little too generously. It is so difficult to make a certain type of politician understand that there are cases wherein the end certainly does justify the means and that, if our navy chooses to hamper temporarily the commerce of neutral countries, it will be to an end that will prove very satisfactory to all, in the long run.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 14, 1914.

Belgians Holding Their Own.
After retreating on August 11, the Germans resumed their advance yesterday. The Belgians fought their first engagement in the open north-west of Hasselt, successfully holding their own. Ten thousand men participated in the fight. The Germans are constructing siege batteries north of Liege. (Hasselt is the chief town in Belgian Limburg, 18 miles N.W. of Maastricht.)

French Losses in Alsace Denied.
The reports of enormous (French) losses in Alsace are denied in Paris, where it is officially stated that the French hold Upper Alsace with considerable forces. It is officially declared that Alsace is now cleared of the enemy.

German Cruisers Hunted in the Atlantic.
British, in addition to French cruisers are in the Atlantic hunting five German cruisers.

Trade Routes: British Admiralty's Confidence.
The British Admiralty is confident of its ability to keep the world's trade routes open.

Liege Bombardment Resumed.
The Germans have resumed the bombardment of the Liege forts, which are replying vigorously. German attempts to cross the river Meuse have been considerably hampered by the fire of the forts.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
The following appeared in the Government Gazette of to-day's date:

That part of a hostel attached to the University of Hongkong which is occupied by Students of the University shall be totally exempted from assessment for rates.

That part of a hostel attached to the University of Hongkong occupied by the Warden shall be partially exempted from assessment for rates by the reduction of one half of the assessment.

With effect from the 12th August, 1915, the rate of postage on a parcel not exceeding 11 lb. in weight to the province of Yunnan (China) shall be \$1.

There shall be added to the Regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under section 6 of the Dogs Ordinance, 1893, on the 14th May, 1914, and published on page 246 of the "Regulations of Hongkong, 1914," the following regulation:—"On and after the 21st day of August, 1915, all muzzles must be constructed of wire and must be of a pattern to be approved by the Captain Superintendent of Police, samples of which may be seen at the Central Police Station." "Any dog wearing a muzzle of any other pattern after the 21st day of August, 1915, shall be deemed not to be muzzled."

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.
Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined.
The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1891 Pte. E. L. Sim to Scouts Company (No. 3 Section). No. 1892 Pte. T. K. Wong to Right Section M. G. Co. No. 1893 Pte. A. E. Mayhew to Right Section M. G. Co.

Transfers.
Pte. E. L. de S. Alves from Right Section M. G. Co. to Engineer Company, dated 10.8.15.

Pts. J. Lima from Right Section M. G. Co. to Engineer Company, dated 12.8.15.

Parades.
Parades for Saturday, 14th instant, nil.

Lecture.
A lecture will be given to the Corps by the Inspecting Officer on Tuesday, 17th inst. at 5.30 p.m. at Headquarters.

Detail.
Gan Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 10th instant. H.K.V.R.

Detachment Camp, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 18th instant. H.K.V.R.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.
Collected by the Lower Level Tramway Co.

The sum of \$25.80 was collected for the Prince of Wales' Fund at the last band performance at North Point, and in the Tram Car boxes from the 5th to the 12th instant the sum of \$25.65 was collected, making a total of \$51.45.

The sum of \$321.38 exclusive of foreign coins.

COOLIE OR KAISER.

Jesuit Addresses Hongkong Audience.

The members of the Catholic Womens League issued a general invitation through the columns of the local press to hear an informal address by the Rev. Fr. Browne S.J. at the League Headquarters at St. Patrick's Hall. He dealt with the subject of self-denial in a thoroughly original manner, a feature of the address being the quickness of thought shown by Fr. Browne, the crisp style of delivery and the convincing nature of his arguments.

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, in introducing the speaker said that Fr. Browne had emulated St. Ignatius in obedience, and unhesitatingly responded to His Lordship's suggestion that he should deliver an address that evening. The same had been the case with that famous member of the Order of St. Ignatius—Fr. Bernard Vaughan, when he passed through Hongkong. Fr. Browne was going to the front after thirteen years in Manila.

Fr. Browne said in speaking of self-denial they were apt to associate with it hair-shirts and other extremes of discipline such as they heard of in the Saints' lives. Self-denial did not belong entirely to the saints. Self-denial, self-control and detachment were really something that was in every one of us. The building of character was the exercising of self-denial and restraint. He commended to them the advice of Poemius to his son, "To thine own self be true." It did not appear to be self-denial at first sight, but when they got down to the logic of it, there was a great deal of truth in what Shakespeare had said in the words "To thine own self be true."

To thine own spiritual self be true, thine own higher self. What did they mean by self-denial, detachment, mortification and such expressions? The meaning was similar individually as collectively—they meant the same? They really meant the power to say "No" and under other circumstances to say "Yes" that was when the saying of either meant our own inconvenience or the reverse. We were practically obliged to practice self-denial. When a lady followed the dictates of fashion—it might appear strange, but it was true—she practised self-denial. The awkwardness of fashion to the wearer was self-denial. Self-denial gave us perfect dominion over ourselves when thoroughly practised and there was nothing extraordinary painful in practising it—it could be quite pleasant. A saint, to be a saint, need not go about with a long face as though he knew no joy. On our sporting fields saints were made because it was there that self-control and denial had to be practised. A saint could go to Hell in a day—he had only to let his feelings run along their own lines and he would soon accomplish that transition. It was by self-control that he became a saint and it was by self-control that he remained a saint. Self-denial had to be practised by the Kaiser (laughter) but whether it was a coolie or a Kaiser it did not matter, self-denial had to be exercised. It might be that we elected to deny ourselves because it was a commercial or some other expedient, but if we applied the very same self-denial to the spirit, if we did it with nobler purposes, then we were doing just as the saints. If they practised self-denial and mortification—that was a painful word to some—and he did not care to use it—we could rest assured of a high place in Heaven.

GERMAN NAVAL DEFEAT.

LARGE BATTLESHIP
BLOWN UP.

Sea Fights in Baltic.

The naval activity of the German in the Baltic has cost them the loss of two vessels says the Times of July 5. A pre-Dreadnought battleship of 13,000 tons of the Deutschland class, was torpedoed by a Russian submarine on Friday and blew up. Earlier in the same day a Russian squadron of four cruisers engaged an enemy squadron and wrecked the mine laying cruiser Albatross, which was run ashore and interned. The loss of this vessel is admitted by the Germans.

Petrograd, July 4.—The Naval General Staff reports that at 3 p.m. on July 2 a submarine discharged two torpedoes which blew up a German battleship of the Deutschland type, which was leading the enemy's line.

The ships of the Deutschland class are pre-Dreadnought battleships of 13,000 tons. Their speed is 18.5 knots, and they carry four 11-inch (40 cal.) guns in pairs in turrets fore and aft, 14 8.7-inch, 20 3.4-inch guns, and four submerged torpedo tubes.

Petrograd, July 2.—An official statement issued here says:—

This morning, parallel with the Oostergarn lighthouse on the east coast of the Island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered in the fog two of the enemy's light cruisers and some torpedo-boats, and engaged in battle with them. At 9 o'clock in the morning a German cruiser, badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser with the torpedo-boats made off.

At 10 o'clock in the morning our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon (9,350 tons, with four 8.2-inch guns), a light cruiser, and a torpedo-boat, and renewed the battle. At 10.30 the enemy began to retire towards the south. During his retreat the enemy, who had now been joined by another light cruiser, was attacked by our cruisers and fled. At 11.30 the pursuit ceased.

After the battle our squadron was attacked by submarines, but without success. The damage to our cruisers is quite insignificant.

The Battle off Gothland.

Stockholm, July 3. The ships engaged in the battle off the Gothland coast seem to have been four Russian and two German cruisers, the latter having been detached from the German Baltic squadron. One of the German ships escaped and was able to signal to the squadron that the Albatross was badly damaged and had run ashore in a sinking condition. The German squadron hurried to the rescue, and the Russian cruisers retired.

The Albatross, which is a mine-laying cruiser of 2,200 tons, with a crew of 225 men, is aground 160 yards from the shore near the hamlet of Oostergarn, on the east coast of Gothland. Her foremast is knocked over, both funnels are blown away, and she has 25 holes through the hull. The captain, recognizing the impossibility of putting to sea within 24 hours, lowered his flag, and the ship was placed under a guard of officers, while the crew were confined. There are 27 killed, among them being First Lieutenant Lowenberg, who was buried in the little churchyard of Oostergarn.

Thirty-three of the crew were wounded, many of them, including the ship's doctor, gravely. They were removed to the hospital at Ruma.

The Russians continued to fire at the Albatross while aground. The Albatross was interned by the authorities, and the Swedish Minister at Petrograd has been instructed to protest against the violation of Swedish territorial waters. Commenting on the incident the Press expresses the opinion that the Russian officers were probably unaware, in the eagerness of their pursuit, that they were within territorial limits, and the newspapers feel confident that the Russian Government, after receiving the Swedish protest and ascertaining the facts, will present an apology. It is recalled that in the analogous case when the Dresden was bombarded by a British squadron in Chilean

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co.'s Fortnightly Report states: (From 29th July to 12th August 1915.)

Bengal Opium.—Nothing doing, market ruled quiet. Unsold stock:—48 chests of Patna New, 305 chests of Patna Old, 31 chests of Benares New, and 90 chests of Benares Old, in all about 472 Chests Clearances n.l. Sold but unsold stock:—29 chests of Patna New, 123 chests of Patna Old, 91 chests of Benares New, and 38 chests of Benares Old, in all about 279 chests. Reported closing quotations of the Opium combine are:—Patna New 9325, Patna Old 8920, Benares New 8905, Benares Old 8925.

Malwa Opium.—After a lapse of nearly more than three months, Chinese purchasers appeared in the market, and about 75 chests changed hands at \$9350 to \$9500 (per picul). Clearance is reported of only one chest. Unsold stock is estimated at about 444.12 chests. Sold but unsold stock is about 91 chests. Reported closing quotations of the Combine are:—Malwa 9400 to 9500 (per picul).

Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 240 packages at \$31 (per picul). Unsold stock is estimated at about 2400 packages. Closing quotations:—\$27 to 32 (per picul).

Indian Yarn.—Owing to demand from the interior, and strong market on your side, prices advanced 3/4 to 1 per bale and sales are reported of about 3550 bales.

In all about 3550 bales comprising of 75 bales of No. 68-25 bales of No. 84-1550 bales of No. 10s-700 bales of No. 12-200 bales of No. 16s- and 100 bales of No. 20s. Unsold and uncleaned stock is estimated at about 48,000 bales. **Japanese Yarn.**—Sales are reported of about 500 bales at \$102 to 112 per bale.

Sundry Articles.—No change to report. In Imports sales are reported of Angkor at \$15 (per Picul), Kienis at \$15 (per Picul), Bheasole at \$9 (per Picul), Myrambolls at \$4 (per Picul), Gum Olibanum at \$12 (per Picul), Parohuk at \$120 (per Picul), Bezoar Stone at \$150 to 200 (per Catty), and Musk at \$300 (per Catty). In Exports purchases are reported in Cassia at \$9 (per Picul), China Roots at \$7 1/2 to 12 (per Picul), Galangal at \$8 (per Picul) and Cardamum Seeds at \$35 to 38 (per Picul).

waters the British Government did not hesitate to offer the customary apology.—Times Correspondent.

The German Version.

Amsterdam, July 3. The German Admiralty to-day issues the following communiqué:—

On its return from outpost duty a portion of our light Baltic naval forces, which, according to orders, was steaming in extended order, met, about 8 o'clock on the morning of July 2, Russian armored cruisers which were patrolling between Gothland and Windau in somewhat hazy weather. Isolated fighting developed, in which our weak forces attempted to draw the Russian vessels within range of other German ships. In the course of the fighting the war vessel Albatross was unable to regain touch with her own forces. After two hours' heavy fighting against four armored cruisers, which continued firing within Swedish territorial waters, the Albatross, owing to several hits, was obliged to run aground in a sinking condition near Oostergarn, in Gothland. Twenty-one on board were killed and 27 wounded. The wounded are being well cared for by Swedish officials and the population.

The German war news officially circulated by wireless on July 3 contained a statement from Main Headquarters that the Russian report of a German cruiser being sunk by a Russian torpedo-boat is a pure invention.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The following is published in the Government Gazette for general information.

1. Applications for passports must be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office. They must be made on the authorized form, copies of which are obtainable at that Office.

2. The charge for a passport is \$5.

3. Passports may be granted:—(1) To natural-born British subjects; (2) To the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) To persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India. A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. (1) The Governor may in his discretion require an application to be verified by a declaration made by a senior official of a British Banking Firm established in Hongkong, or by a Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, or Notary Public, resident in Hongkong. The applicant's certificate of birth and other evidence may also be required. (2) In the case of persons naturalized in any of the British Self-governing Colonies the application must be accompanied by a recommendation from the Government of the Colony concerned, or from the Colonial Office. (4) In the case of natives of British India and of persons naturalized therein the application must be accompanied by a recommendation from the Government of India, or from the India Office.

5. In every case a naturalized British subject must forward his certificate of naturalization with his application.

Naturalized British subjects will be described as such in their passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualification.

6. Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is \$2.

THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

Petrograd, June 30. The following Imperial Rescript has been issued, addressed to the Premier, M. Goremykin:—

From all parts of the country I have received appeals testifying to the firm determination of the Russian peoples to devote their strength to the work of equipping the Army. I derive from this national unanimity the unshakable assurance of a brilliant future. A prolonged war calls for ever fresh efforts. But, surmounting growing difficulties and parrying the vicissitudes which are inevitable in war, let us strengthen in our hearts the resolution to carry on the struggle, with the help of God, to the complete triumph of the Russian arms. The enemy must be crushed, for without that peace is impossible.

With firm faith in the inexhaustible strength of Russia, I anticipate that the governmental and public institutions, Russian industry, and all the faithful sons of the Fatherland, without distinction of ideas and classes, will work together in harmony to satisfy the needs of our valiant Army. This is the only and, henceforth, the national problem to which must be directed all the thoughts of united Russia, invincible in her unity.

Having formed, for the discussion of questions of supplying the Army, a Special Commission in which members of the Legislative Chambers and representatives of industry participate, I recognize the necessity, in consequence, of advancing the date of the reopening of those Legislative bodies in order to hear the voice of the country. Having decided that the sessions of the Duma and the Council of the Empire shall be resumed in the month of August at the latest, I rely on the Council of Ministers to draw up, according to my indications, the Bills necessitated by a time of war.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK, VARIETY OF SAUSAGES, COOKED HAM, DIPPING, LARD, CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES, PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO THE ALLIES.

New German Intrigues.

(From the Times own Correspondent.)

Washington, June 30.—Disparaging, probably, of securing an embargo on the export of arms to the Allies by agitation and political intimidation, German propagandists are now on another track. They assert that the authorization by the Federal Reserve Board of the use of Federal reserve notes in buying munitions of war, or in assisting the raising of loans for belligerents, is tantamount to a breach of neutrality on the part of the American Government. Taking their cue from a recent article in the *Vossische Zeitung*, various German-controlled labour meetings have passed resolutions to this effect and a pro-German member of Congress has approached the Federal Reserve Board. It is not thought likely that the Board will play the German game so far as munitions are concerned. The question of loans is rather different in view of the President's original proclamation against lending to belligerents.

Another effort is apparently on foot to revive peace talk. The President's decision not to visit San Francisco is rather widely attributed to his belief that there may be a chance of mediation before long. Stress is laid upon vague stories from London, Berlin, and other capitals about vague "certain" activities, but officials in Washington state that there is no reason to believe that the President is likely to be deceived by them.

MR. BRYAN REBUKED.

Open Letter from Baron de Constant.

(From the Times Correspondent.) Paris, June 30.—An open letter has been addressed to Mr. W. J. Bryan by Baron de Constant, whose activity in recent years in endeavouring, even by personal interviews with the Emperor William, to put an end to Franco-German enmity has aroused bitter opposition in certain French circles. The writer, who reflects the views of French Pacifists, expounds his own attitude, and takes Mr. Bryan to task in the following words:—

"And what are you doing now? You are preaching peace! What kind of peace? A peace that will enable German militarism to retire from the struggle unhurt, neither victor nor vanquished, to make preparations for another attempt whenever Germany, its victim and dupe, thinks there is a chance to realize its fatal schemes of conquest. Excuse me, my dear Mr. Bryan, if I speak thus frankly. You are acting against your own purpose. You are running the risk of prolonging the war by placing your eloquence on the side of German militarism. You will cause still further bloodshed. The recruits who enlist under your flag are so many supporters lost to the good cause—the cause you have advocated all your life. We do not want the kind of peace you suggest. We do not understand it. We want to remain undegenerate sons of the French Revolution and the defenders of liberty and justice, just as you are the sons of American Independence."

EXPLORER'S ADVENTURES.

Eighteen Months in Congo Forest.

Dr. Guthbert Christy, the well-known traveller and authority on sleeping sickness, has returned, says Reuters Agency, from a three years' scientific expedition in the Congo undertaken for the Belgian Government. He was the only white man on the journey, as his European assistants fell sick and had to turn back. Dr. Christy spent eighteen months in a part of the Ituri forest, hitherto practically unknown. It was only by the help of the Bumbati dwarfs, with whom the traveller lived, that it was possible to penetrate to the haunts of the okapi.

Dr. Christy himself shot one of these animals and succeeded in collecting four altogether. He began his expedition at Boma, the mouth of the Congo, at the commencement of 1912, and went right up to Stanleyville, thence trekking across to the Ituri and into the forest. In the unknown portion of the Ituri he came across some remarkable people who, by means of dull red lines painted in various directions across the body, render themselves invisible. They organize great drives in the forest, catching the animals by means of nets. They are very shy and quite naked.

The great difficulty was to get through the forest in a coolie and noiseless way like the Bumbati. The work was very trying. Constant rain, continuous twilight, and a plague of flies and ticks made progress hard. Practically the whole time marching was through water often waist deep.

The food problem was a serious one, and sometimes the traveller had only a few bananas tied to his belt, and often had to subsist entirely on wild kola nut. Occasionally he slept out in the forest in a little leaf shelter erected by the dwarfs.

On hearing of the war Dr. Christy decided to make a bee-line for the Nile, and finally arrived at Rejaf, proceeding down river to Khartoum. Afterwards he spent some time in the Sudan, which was not in the least affected by the war.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Dividend Declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1915, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after Monday the 16th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors: N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1915.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

Telephone No. 907.

The band of the S.S. "ST-BERIA" will play at the above Hotel on Sunday, August 15th, 1915, from 6.00 p.m. till 11.30 p.m. Meals a la Carte. W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK



COLOUR FAST

ZEPHYR SHIRTS

\$3.75 Each	ALL	\$4.50 Each
BOX OF	NEW	BOX OF
3	GOODS.	3
FOR		FOR
\$10.		\$12.

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

COLLAR SPECIALISTS

OUR CELEBRATED "HUSSAR" "COMFORT" and "HURLINGHAM" COLLARS
KING MANUEL AND HURLINGHAM COLLARS
ARE THE PERFECTION OF STYLE AND COMFORT
PRICE 4.50 PER DOZ. SOFT COLLARS IN ALL SHAPES.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT. AS DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2472 THE KILTIES KOURSHIP THREE BLIND MICE Band H.M. Scots Guards

FAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.

by Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper) and

Pipe-Major Ross, H. M. Scots Guards.

CALL FOR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER-JOUET 1906 VINTAGE.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$80.00.
" 2 " PINTS. " \$83.00.

MOET AND CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$74.00.
" 2 " PINTS. " \$77.00.

GUILLEMART EXTRA DRY.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$40.00.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA:
32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd Aug.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be
despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 18th Aug.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, Aug. 11, 1915.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 14th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Homan.

SUNDAY, 15th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., and THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons, and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI".
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000	{THURS. 26th Aug., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	{THURS. 19th Aug., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thun- day Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Mitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{TUES. 17th Aug. at 3 p.m. {TUES. 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kawabara T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 16th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.	
" " Return " 300. " " Return " 325.	
" 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.	
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.	
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$80.13.0	
" " " " Montreal \$60.3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	
" " " " 1st Return \$37.10/-	
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.	
" 1st Return \$72. " " 1st Return \$73.16/-	
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.	
" 2nd " \$90. " " 2nd " \$83.	

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NEWCHWANG	Kiukiang	14th Aug. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Hulchow	15th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	15th Aug. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	15th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	17th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	17th Aug. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	19th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	24th Aug. at 4 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation, midships, electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 93.

Hongkong 14th August, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillamap	JAVA	18th Aug.	JAPAN	24th Aug.
Tjikini	JAPAN	30th Aug.	JAVA	2nd Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,
PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	13th Sept.	17th Sept. " "
Empire		6th Oct. " "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	17th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	20th Aug. at 2.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG-BOOK.

Shipping Sales.

Benwood, British steel steamer, 3,841 tons gross, 2,393 net, built at Stockton in 1910, S. S. No. 1 in 1914, and owned by the Steam Transport Co., Ltd. (J. Holt & Co., Ltd.), Liverpool, is reported sold to British buyers for about £88,000, (Hirda Ambatiellos, Greek steel steamer, (ex. Glanytwyth), 1,740 tons gross, 1,119 net, carries about 2,800 tons on about 20ft, built at Newcastle in 1883, 2nd S. S. No. 3 in 1913, new donkey boiler in 1907, steams about 8 1/2 knots, owned by Mr. E. Ambatiellos, Cephalonia, and which was offered for sale by auction in London in January last and withdrawn at £13,100, has been sold to Norwegians for about £15,000. Axminster, British steel steamer, 1,905 tons gross, 1,231 net, built at Stockton in 1891, S. S. No. 2 in 1914, and owned by Messrs. R. Livingston and Co., West Hartlepool, has been sold to the Minister Shipping Co., Ltd., Newcastle, for about £16,500. She carries about 2,750 tons deadweight on 19ft. Winnfield, British steel steamer (ex. Louise Roth), 3,433 tons gross, 2,205 net, carries about 5,850 tons deadweight, built at West Hartlepool in 1901, S. S. No. 3 in 1914, owned by the Field Line (Cardiff) Ltd. (Messrs. E. Jones and Co.), Cardiff, which was purchased by the company in 1907 for £22,300 and which was recently reported sold for about £38,000, delivery in July-August next, has been resold to Cardiff owners for about £41,000. Atalanta, Austrian steel steamer, 5,022 tons gross, 3,245 net, built at Port Glasgow in 1903, S. S. No. 1 in 1913, and Eugenia, Austrian steel steamer, 4,835 tons gross, 3,153 net, built at Port Glasgow in 1906, S. S. No. 1 in 1911, both owned by the Unione Austriaca di Nav. Trieste, have been sold to the Cia di Carne Congelati di Venezia for about £160,000 the two. They were interned at Buenos Ayres at the time of the sale and have since gone to Italy under their new names of Stella Polare and Lombardia. Woodbridge, British steel steamer, 3,805 tons gross, 2,331 net, built at West Hartlepool in 1900, S. S. No. 3 in 1912, and owned by the Temperley Steam Shipping Co., Ltd. (Messrs. J. Temperley and Co.), London, has been sold to British buyers for about £16,000. The Erie Railroad has sold four of its fleet of eight Great Lakes steamers to William G. Davidson of New York, president of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. Associated with Mr. Davidson in the deal are two other New York men. The Erie sold its vessels at this time because of the favourable market. The four ships cost the Erie Road on an average of \$200,000 each, and it is estimated that the selling price was around \$800,000 for the four. Each of the Erie freighters is of 3,000 tons. The boats are all steel and particularly adaptable for carrying grain or coal. An interesting feature of the transfer of the Erie boats to the Atlantic seaboard is that they must be out in two to make the transfer possible. The boats are 250 ft. long, whereas the locks in the canal connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario are only 200 ft. long. Rijn Dutch steel steamer (ex. Ving), 1,235 tons gross, 802 net, built at West Hartlepool in 1897, S. S. No. 1 in 1912, new donkey boiler in 1912, and owned by the Naam. Ven Houtvaart, Rotterdam, has been sold for about £19,000. She was reported sold in February, 1910, for about £8,000. She carries about 1,900 tons on 16ft. draught. A steamer of 4,800 tons d. w. three years old, has recently been sold for £80,000, with extended payment for half the purchase money. This is over £12 a ton—an extraordinary price, and surely not far from the limit in shipping values.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pickled, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Tues. 17th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 18th Aug. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri. 20th Aug. at 4 light
SINGAPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Fri. 20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Vatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight, Apply To	Take Date
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	21, Aug.
London & Hull	Kandahak	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Manila & Japan & C.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	5, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Aug.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	14, Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	15, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	17, Aug.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	18, Aug.
Singapore, Pang & Calcutta	Sangala	D. S. Co.	18, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	23, Aug.
Mauritius and South African	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Ports	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Tikini	J. O. J. L.	2, Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tippanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijatjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

will despatch The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the following dates

Wednesday 8th September.

Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE

USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SAKAI MARU" 10th Aug.

"SEIKO MARU" End of Aug.

"GISHUN MARU" M. of Sept.

For freight and particulars

apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON,

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1915.

CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF

STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN"

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL

& STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 28th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.

s.s. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board August, 12th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered August, 17th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown August 18th, 1915 at noon.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before August 24th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. O. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NOVARA left Singapore for this Port on the 10th inst. at morning with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 13th inst. at about daylight.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The s.s. shipped from Hongkong by the C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE on the 7th July reached New York on the 7th Aug. The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 8th August.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 3rd, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sails from Yokohama on Friday, August 13, for Hongkong via Manila.

The mails have been transferred to the M. M. s.s. NEKA scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 20th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & O. Line s.s. MADAWASKA from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 14th August.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 4th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS arrived at Durban on the 3rd inst.

The s.s. JAPAN sailed from Calcutta this morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Rangoon yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 7th inst. and may be expected on or about the 23rd inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENVENUE from Middlesbrough, Leith and London left Singapore for this Port on the 13th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hauroto, Br. s.s. 1,276, H. Haymon, 5th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General—S. & Co.

Quarta, Br. s.s. 2,400, G. Hooker, 6th inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s. 1,027, O. Falen, 6th inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Gen.—S. & Co.

Dainigunza Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,835, M. Tanaka, 5th inst.—Hongkong, 2nd inst. Coal—S. & Co.

Mansang, Br. s.s. 1,643, G. N. Alcock, 9th inst.—Sandakan, 3rd inst. Wood—M. & Co.

Yasaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,879, J. Yamawaki, 9th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Atagosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,524, Hori, 9th inst.—Samarang, 29th ult. Sugar—Sugar—M.B.K.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,653, H. Zeeder, 10th inst.—San Francisco, 18th July, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, Leask, 10th August—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shidruoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Toza, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Halching, Br. s.s. 1,287, W. Pasmore, 11th Aug.—Swatow, 10th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Fukuji Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,099, H. K. Okuba, Aug.—Tientsin, 5th Aug. Salt—M.B.K.

Phoumpun, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. C. Bing, 12th Aug.—Saligon, 6th Aug. General—Owners.

Chao Chow Fu, Br. s.s. J. S. de Wolf, 12th Aug.—Bangkok, 6th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,956, Imazumi, 11th Aug.—Halphong, 10th Aug. Gen.—O.S.K.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,292, Takushige, 12th Aug.—Swatow, 11th Aug. Gen.—O.S.K.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 139, Chevalier, 12th Aug.—Haitow, 11th Aug. Gen.—A. R. Maru.

Bossie Dollar, Br. s.s. 2,798, Abernethy, 12th Aug.—Karatsu, 6th Aug. Limber—R. D. & Co.

Teen, Br. s.s. 1,000, H. Trowbridge, 13th Aug.—Manila, 10th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Wosung, Br. s.s. 1,127, J. M. Smith, 13th Aug.—Dally, 2nd Aug. Beans—J. M. & Co.

Canametal, Am. 1,714, L. Lennox, 12th Aug.—Saligon, 8th Aug. Rice—S. & Co.

Phranang, Br. s.s. 1,741, H. Flashman, 12th inst.—Haitow, 11th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA,

Kobe & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	39
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	45.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge. Special rates to Missionaries, and their families. For full information regarding freight and passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & HULL	Kandahar	25th Aug.
LONDON	Bloemfontein	22nd Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

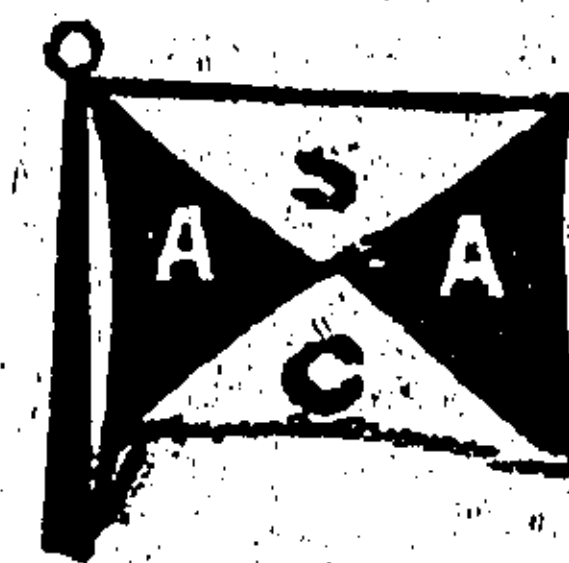
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 12th Aug. 1915.

General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 18th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)
WALTON WHARF					
Compartment Dock	100	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)
WATERWAY					
Waterway Dock	100	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)	10' 6" (top)	10' 6" (bottom)

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN CANADA

BY
J. P. GERRIE

(IN THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS)

Canada is essentially peace-loving and peace-loving. The absence of forts, defenses, and every semblance of militarism on a 3000-mile border line of a country which outnumbers us twelve to one indicates this. The centenary of peace between the two lands was first publicly proposed by one of our rising young statesmen, the Hon. W. Mackenzie King, in an address on receiving his Ph.D. degree from Harvard a few years ago. The proposal has been enthusiastically taken up, and very fervent utterances have been heard from both countries that never again will a hostile shot be fired across the line, nor an invading force enter either border. We have confidence in our neighbours and they in us.

Neither was there any thought of war with Germany. Many thousands from that land are law-abiding, industrious citizens, and no class of non-Anglo-Saxon people have been more cordially welcomed to the Dominion. To date these people are largely as before. There is no apparent difference in their attitude to ourselves, nor in ours to them. A young German, a little more than a year from his fatherland, approached the writer at the outbreak of the war, and expressed concern about an expected unkind attitude toward himself. He was answered that he was here to be a Canadian, and as such to attend to his own business in the usual way and no one would molest him. I have met him on several occasions since that date, and again as I write this paragraph he is at the desk, and I find that the advice first given him has been borne out in his every experience. There is no disposition to beget mistrust or strife with our German citizens unless invited by their own conduct.

Why Canada Volunteered. And even after the war broke out there was no legal nor constitutional reason to call Canada into the war. In our relationship with England we have the fullest and freest autonomy, or as Kipling put it, even as far back as 1897, in his "Lady of the Snow":

"Daughter am I in my Mother's house, But mistress in my own."

This was before our marvellous development and the sounding of our new national note. It is equally true to-day. Nor did the fear of Germany impel us to a part in the war. With the British fleet intact no invasion from that quarter could be possible. Friendly relations with Japan preclude danger from the Pacific, while the Monroe Doctrine of the United States, notwithstanding discussions of pro and con, it is felt would become operative in case of any invasion for conquest. There is a feeling, too, that the Young Giant of the North would not be wanting in the event of such a home struggle.

It is not, therefore, a question of mere self-preservation from a power whose autocracy and militarism are the very antipodes of Canadian life and ideals. The daughter responds to the mother's need. But more, Canada, though autonomous, is yet an integral part of British Empire. The ideals and institutions, the freedom and democracy are substantially one. Our two million French-Canadian people—and many thousands of other citizens equally realize this. England's

cause is, therefore, peculiarly our own.

The Canadians Troops Have Made Good.

Accordingly, when war broke out a former utterance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was made good, that "When England is at War Canada is at war." This the veteran ex-Premier supplemented in Parliament at the time of the outbreak with the stirring slogan, "Ready, aye, ready," while the present Premier, Sir Robert Borden, rang out the assuring message of office,—"We await the issue with confidence," nor has this confidence ever wavered in Parliament or country. With one voice both parties voted a preliminary war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Enlisting began, steady, sure, enthusiastic. The First Contingent of 31,200 men, nearly 10,000 more than was suggested by the Army Council, mobilized at Valcartier, Quebec, by September 1st; the "middle of October saw them at Salisbury Plains, England; and a like date February most of them in France and at the front. "A magnificent lot of men" was General Sir John French's estimate of them, and this has been borne out by their heroic stand at Ypres-Langemate where, according to the report of the War Office, "they saved the situation." Very striking are the English pictorial illustrations of these and subsequent engagements. Punch gives a full-page picture of a young soldier standing beside a machine-gun amid breaking shells, with tattered uniform, head bandaged, triumphantly determined, one hand holding aloft his rifle on the muzzle of which is his soldier cap, while the other grasps the Canadian-British flag. Underneath is the significant inscription:

CANADA!

Ypres: April 22-24, 1915.

Pictures in the *Illustrated London News* and other periodicals are equally eloquent in their tributes to Canadian worth and heroism. Following the First Contingent a Second and Third were soon mobilized, most of whom will probably be on their way to the front or actually there before the reader sees these lines. The immediate goal is 108,000, which will be more than doubled should the need arise. German atrocities, reported and confirmed, have been no deterrent, but rather a mighty incentive,—so also the hideous massacre of the *Lusitania's* passengers,—men, women, and children. Canada's terrible casualty list incites a fresh spirit of self-sacrifice and courage, and makes good Goldsmith's lines on General Wolfe:

Even now thou conquerest though dead,
Since from thy tomb a thousand
And heroes rise.
Active Part Taken by College Men.

Some of the more specific features of the war spirit are of peculiar interest. First of all may be mentioned the attitude of the colleges and universities. So foreign was the war spirit prior to the outbreak that there had been practically no military training of any kind for many years. This, too, was in face of a request from the Militia Department of the Dominion seven years ago that

the universities do as some of them do in England, and train men for commissions in the army. McGill University, Montreal, alone took the matter up in lectures, courses, but so wanting was the military spirit that at the end of six years' effort six men in that institution qualified, or an average of one a year.

War breaking out, the eighteen universities and the many colleges responded as one. Queen's University of Kingston, which had an Engineers' Corps of five years' standing, sent a force of 170 students to drain and settle the camp at Valcartier for the First Contingent. Upwards of 158 students and eight members of the teaching staff are already in active service, while others will yet go from the training corps of 250 undergraduates organized last November. McGill at once took the matter up, organizing a provisional regiment of 1200 men, made up of 100 members of the teaching faculty, 200 graduates, and 900 undergraduates. Of these 150 are already abroad, 100 more on the way either in or preparation to go, while two more groups of students will speedily follow. In addition to all this, subscriptions of \$25,000 have been made which it is expected will yet be raised to \$50,000. Toronto University had last session from 1800 to 2000 students in training, while already 307 are enlisted in active service. And so we might go on, but it will be sufficient to say that all the other universities are making proportionate contributions according to ability and size. From the nine or ten thousand men in the universities it is estimated that more than five thousand are under military training, and this does not include the theological and other colleges, who have also given freely up to fifty per cent. of their number. Thus it is that Canada is giving her best in body, intellect, and soul.

Service of the Y. M. C. A. The Young Men's Christian Association likewise calls for special mention. A recent copy of the *British Weekly* is unsurpassed in its commendation of this service in the Old Land. Like tributes are earned for Association work among the soldiers in Canada. The day war was declared between England and Germany the machinery was set in motion. Eight efficient secretaries were speedily on the ground at Valcartier helping with mobilization, and from a large central marquee rendering all manner of service for the men. Subsequent camps all over Canada have been manned by the Association, which has also given free use of the local buildings for gymnastic, bathing, swimming, and other purposes. The response of the soldiers in these particulars has been large and continuous. Instruction has also been given in colloquial French, First Aid to the Injured, practical military training and gymnastics, and in other things contributing to efficiency in soldier life. Nor has the more distinctively religious been lost sight of, the calls to which have been responded to with crowded houses and other ways. It would be a long story to relate in detail the service of the Y. M. C. A. in the camp life of the Dominion, and its continuation with the men overseas in the hands of the thirteen secretaries who have journeyed with the soldiers.

Generous Provision for Soldiers' Families.

The Patriotic Fund is rightly a most interesting feature of Canada's relation to the war. Figures from the Contingents showed that over 50 per cent of the men had family relatives dependent upon them. Separate and independent organizations were immediately formed in many places for the care of these families. It soon became apparent that a cohesive national organization would much more effectively cope with the

situation. Accordingly the Governor-General invited representative citizens from all over Canada to meet in conference in Ottawa. The immediate outcome was the formation of the Canadian Patriotic Fund with headquarters in that city, and the Finance Minister of the Dominion as treasurer. Branches have been organized from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the boundary line to the most northerly centre, and are giving splendid service. Because of the inequality of different places in recruiting and subscribing, the general principle has been adopted to "raise what you can and draw what you need." In this "raising" many of the smaller places have subscribed from one to seven dollars per individual, while five large eastern cities promptly responded with a subscription list of \$3,500,000. Many of the payments are on the instalment plan, but the actual cash in sight up to the end of the year in addition to what has already been received will amount to at least \$3,900,000.

In the "drawing," British, Newfoundland, French, Belgian, Russian, and Serbian reservists in the Dominion all stand upon equal footing with the distinctive Canadian enlistment, and in the apportionment, the family, need, and location will be determining factors. Co-operation is had with the Soldiers and Sailors Association in England, the British Imperial Relief Association at New England, and the Canadian Society in New York. Like committees are planned for other centres such as Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Detroit, and other cities where Canada is well represented by present and former citizens. In the bestowal of the funds every semblance of charity is eliminated, inasmuch as every loyal Canadian feels himself under obligation to make some contribution either in enlistment, or in donating from his means. The fund is, therefore, a just obligation to the self-sacrifice of women, and dependents of the men at the front many of whom will never return for their support. This self-sacrifice will, in many cases, be infinitely more than that of those who give liberally of their means, so that charity is banished from the minds of both the giver and the recipient.

Red Cross Work. The Red Cross has likewise won for itself an enviable name. At the very beginning of the war the organization became more busy, and has continued on its way with ever-increasing usefulness. A centre was at once opened in London, England, which became the recipient of all manner of articles from the Dominion for sick and wounded soldiers. Among these were full equipments for a hospital at Taplow, a score of motor ambulances, and large sums of money for undesignated needs. Another hospital, the Duchess of Connaught's hospital, was opened at Cliveden, where Mr. Waldorf Astor gave the free use of Taplow Lodge and splendid grounds, and in addition made costly changes for hospital efficiency, while the Red Cross Society supplied the equipment, which is a marvel in its completeness and efficiency. Canadian doctors and nurses are at the helm, and nothing is wanting which skill and experience can supply in caring for the sick and suffering.

The Information Department acts as a medium between the patient and the War Office and through this office with friends and relatives. So efficient is this bureau that it calls forth the commendation of the London press in the words: "It is typical of Canadian thoroughness. At the seat of war the service of the society has been no less significant, while in Canada the work goes on from ocean to ocean without interruption. Churches, the press, organizations of various kinds, and individuals have vied

with one another in contributing their quota. Though a voluntary organization, it is yet through its act of incorporation responsible to the Minister of Militia for reports of the work performed, but no report can detail the far-reaching influences of its ministrations.

Country Before Party!

And now as to present feeling. From the very first Canada was heart and soul in the struggle, but never with the tremendous seriousness of now, and never with so unwavering confidence of absolute triumph as to-day. A great nation running amok, and with her allies even to the "Unspeakeable Turk," in murder and massacre,—alienating every vestige of sympathy from the neutral powers, cannot but be broken in pieces. The cost to the opposing forces is terrible, and Canada has had her baptism of blood, but she is ready to pay the price and will emerge from the conflict a better Canada. She will stand in a world which has learned the lesson of peace that she has sought long to know, in learning war no more. Her many diverse peoples, through a oneness of interests, and community of suffering, will find common ground as never in the past. With a new love and interest she will view the multitudes of immigrants from her allied nations who will worthily reciprocate these ennobling feelings. Nor will there be other than kindly feelings toward the German and Austrian people as a whole. Our quarrel is not with them as a people. When the rage and fury of the war is over they will have time to think, and in no far future day they will come again to the land which so many of their own countrymen now love so well.

In the meantime the fiery furnace, seven times heated in a common cause with our allied forces, will give new intensity to the "Melting Pot" which the Dominion has come to be. Her varied peoples, welded by a common suffering, joined in the oneness of conflict, will be indissolubly united in the pathways of peace, as together they make a more prosperous and better Canada. And more, there has been the burning of party rancour and strife of a type never to be resurrected. In the old land, Liberal and Unionist, Nationalist and Lashourite are one in the struggle. A coalition government of the best is at the nation's helm. In Canada we have something of the same attitude in the opposition abstaining from all under criticism, and responding with their best in co-operation and counsel. In the usual course of events, too, a general election would be near at hand, and much as the veteran ex-premier might have welcomed this but for the war, he now says: "No, I shall not unlock the door of office with the key of blood." Shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, the two party leaders stand. It is not party but country first, and with this splendid union of parties and of peoples, the Canada to be will be lifted high above the Canada that has been.

NATIONAL REGISTER.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

The text of the National Registration Bill was issued on June 30. The Bill provides for the registration of all persons, male and female, between the ages of 15 and 65 in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Scilly Islands; though in the case of Ire-

land, special modifications have been introduced dispensing with the obligation to state whether the person registering "is skilled in, and able and willing to perform any work other than the work (if any) at which he is, at the time employed, and if so the nature thereof." The application to Ireland is also subject to an Order by the Lord Lieutenant specifying the area or areas to which it shall be applied.

The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included in the Bill. In the case of the Isle of Man it will be possible to enforce it under the Act passed last year by which emergency measures of this kind can be extended to the island by Order in Council. In the Channel Islands, where the system of compulsory military service in operation gives a partial register of the male population between the ages of 18 and 45—it only applies to natives of the islands or British subjects who have resided in the island for two years—it will be for the local Parliaments to decide whether they will adopt the Act.

The following is the full text of the Bill:—

A Bill for the compilation of a National Register.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. A register shall be formed of all persons, male and female, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five (not being members of any of His Majesty's naval forces or of His Majesty's regular or territorial forces) subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Act.

2. The Registrar-General acting under the directions of the Local Government Board shall be the central registration authority, and the Common Council of the City of London, and the councils of metropolitan and municipal boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, and the Council of the Scilly Islands, shall be the local registration authorities for their respective areas, and each such area shall be a separate registration district.

3. It shall be the duty of the local registration authority, in accordance with instructions issued by the Local Government Board, to compile and maintain the register so far as it relates to their area, to tabulate the contents thereof and to make them available for such purposes as may be prescribed, and to furnish to the central registration authority and to other Government Departments such returns therefrom as may be required.

4.—(1) For the purpose of enabling such a register to be compiled it shall be the duty of every such person as aforesaid, within the prescribed time to fill up and sign a form showing the following particulars:—

(a) name; place of residence; age; whether single, married, or widowed; number of dependants (if any), distinguishing wife, children, and other dependants; profession or occupation (if any); name and business address of employer (if any), and nature of employer's business; and (in the case of a person born abroad) nationality, if not British; and

(b) whether the work on which he is employed is work for any Government Department or other service serving war purposes; (c) whether he is skilled in and able and willing to perform any work other than the work (if any) at which he is at the time employed, and, if so, the nature thereof; (2) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The central registration authority shall cause forms to be prepared and issued to the local registration authorities, and every local registration authority shall, in accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board, cause the forms to be distributed

so as to secure that, as far as possible, a sufficient number of forms shall be left at every dwelling-house within their registration district, and shall also give a public notice as to the places within the registration district where forms can be obtained.

(3) The local registration authority shall also make arrangements for the collection, in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed times, of forms when filled up and signed.

5. The local registration authority shall cause the forms when filled up and signed to be examined, and such of them as appear to be incomplete or incorrect to be completed or corrected, and may take such steps as appear to them necessary to enable such completion or correction to be effected, and where it appears to the local registration authority that no form has been returned or that the form returned cannot be completed or corrected without the personal attendance of the person concerned, they may require his attendance at such place and at such time as they may appoint and it shall be the duty of every person whose attendance is so required to attend, and to answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the form to be filled up, completed or corrected.

6. After the return by a person of a filled up and signed, and where necessary, completed and corrected form, in accordance with this Act, there shall be supplied to him a certificate of registration, which shall be signed and preserved by him.

7.—(1) If any person registered under this Act changes his place of residence he shall, unless such change is merely temporary, within 28 days thereafter, send or deliver to the local registration authority of the district in which the new place of residence is situate, by post or otherwise, his certificate of registration with the new place of residence noted thereon, and there shall be supplied to him a fresh certificate of registration, and if his new place of residence is in a different district from that in which the previous place of residence was situate, the local registration authority receiving the certificate shall communicate the change to the local registration authority of the last-mentioned district and the change shall be noted in the register.

(2) Within 28 days after the arrival in the United Kingdom of any person between such ages as aforesaid, he shall, if not previously registered, send or deliver to a local registration authority, by post or otherwise, notice of his arrival, together with the particulars concerning himself required by this Act to be registered, and shall, if so required, attend at such place and time as the authority may appoint, and shall answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the necessary particulars to be registered, and thereupon shall be supplied with a certificate of registration.

8. The Local Government Board may issue such instructions as appear to them to be necessary for carrying this Act into effect, and may by such instructions prescribe:—

(a) the manner in which the register is to be compiled, and the nature of the forms to be issued; and (b) the duties of registration authorities, and persons employed by them under this Act; and (c) anything authorized by this Act to be prescribed.

9.—(1) The expenses of the Local Government Board and Registrar-General in carrying this Act into operation, and such amount as the Treasury may sanction shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

(To be Continued.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.

24 10% PER CENT. WAR LOAN, 1915-1945.

Subscription through the Post Office.

It is notified in the Gazette that Subscriptions to the War Loan will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until further notice and that application forms may be obtained on application to the bank.

The following particulars are published for guidance.
Issue of Stock or Bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on June 1st and Dec. 1st.

Price of issue fixed by H.M. Treasury at £100 per cent.

The Stock is an investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1893," and Trustees may invest therein, notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment exceed the redemption value of £100 per cent.

If not previously redeemed the loan will be repaid at par on December 1, 1945, but H. M. Government reserve to themselves the right to redeem the loan at par at any time on or after the 1st December, 1925, on giving three calendar months' notice in the London Gazette.

Subscribers to this loan through the Post Office will receive in all respects as favourable terms as subscribers of large amounts through the Bank of England, and they will be entitled to the same privileges as subscribers through the Bank of England as regards future loans or the conversion of existing Government Stocks.

Sales of stock to the amount of £5, or multiples of £5, will be effected through the National Debt Commissioners on application at a Post Office at the market price of the day, less commission.

For persons desiring to invest sums of £5 or more applications will be received at any Money Order Office.

Applications must be for £5 or any multiple of £5. Applications for sums in excess of £200 will be transferred to the Bank of England and will be dealt with by them.

Payment for the stock applied for will be required at the time of application and a discount of eight pence in respect of each £5 will be allowed, that is to say, £5 stock may be obtained for the payment of £4 10s. 4d.

After registration, a stock certificate will be sent to the subscriber.

A full half-year's dividend will be paid on December 1, 1915.

Dividends will be due on June 1 and December 1 of each year at the rate of 24 10s. 4d. per cent.

Dividends on stock held in the Post Office will be remitted to the subscriber by warrants payable on demand at any Money Order Office on production of his stock certificate, or will be credited to him in a Savings Bank account, as he may decide.

His Majesty's Government reserve the right to close the lists for investment by this method at any time.

For the convenience of those who may desire to apply smaller amounts than £5 at one time to the purchase of war loans, scrip vouchers in denominations of 5s., 10s., and £1 will be on sale at their face value at all Money Order Offices until further notice. Arrangements will also be made, when desired, for the supply of these vouchers to Employers for sale to workmen, and to Trade Unions and Friendly Societies for sale to their Members.

From the 1st to December 15, 1915, scrip vouchers to the amount of £5 or multiples of £5 will be receivable at any Money Order Office at their face value

on subscription to the loan, and a receipt will be given in exchange for them. After registration, a stock certificate will be sent to the subscriber.

The Government reserve the right to limit the amount of scrip vouchers receivable from any one subscriber as subscriptions to the loan, but such limit will not be fixed below £100.

On the acceptance of the vouchers for the purpose of subscription, but not otherwise, interest up to December 1, 1915, will be allowed at the rate of 1d. per £1 (i.e. per 5s.) for each complete month, reckoning from the first day of the month following that in which the voucher was purchased.

In addition to this allowance of interest, a bonus of 1s. will be granted in respect of each £5 of scrip vouchers accepted as subscriptions to the war loan.

The allowance for interest and bonus in December, 1915, and also the half-yearly dividends subsequently due, will be remitted to the subscriber by warrants payable on demand at any Money Order Office, or will be credited to him in a Savings Bank account, as he may decide.

If the total amount of scrip vouchers held by a purchaser at the beginning of December, 1915, is in excess of an even £5 or multiple of £5, the excess will be returned to him in cash without interest, or may be retained by him for further investment in stock on conditions to be announced later.

Scrip vouchers will be receivable at their face value for the purpose of a Savings Bank deposit at any time, but in this case interest will only be allowed at the ordinary Savings Bank rate and from the first day of the month following the date of deposit.

How to invest through the Post Office in the National War Loan.

Subscribers through the Post Office will receive as favourable terms in all respects as subscribers of large amounts through the Bank of England, and will be entitled to the same privileges as subscribers through the Bank of England as regards future loans and conversion of existing Government Stock.

Facilities for Investment of £5 or More.
On application at any Money Order Office, you can purchase for cash war loan to the value of £5 or any multiple of £5, and a discount of eight pence in each £5 will be allowed you. That is to say, you can purchase £5 stock for £4 10s. 4d.

You will receive on payment a receipt, in exchange for which you will subsequently be sent a stock certificate when you have been registered as a stockholder.

A full half-year's dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum will be paid on December 1, 1915, and on June 1, and December 1, in each succeeding year.

Dividends will either be remitted to you by warrant payable on demand at any Money Order Office on production of your stock certificate, or will be credited to you in a Savings Bank Account, as you may desire.

Applications exceeding £200 will be accepted by the Post Office, but will then be transferred to the Bank of England and dealt with by them.

His Majesty's Government reserve the right to close the lists for investment by this method at any time. You should, therefore, purchase any Stock you require as soon as possible.

Facilities for the Investment of Smaller Amounts.

You may purchase at any Money Order Office "Scrip Vouchers" of the value of 5s., 10s., and £1.

Scrip vouchers of the amount of £5 or any multiple of £5 can be exchanged at any Money Order Office between December 1 and December 15, 1915, for a receipt. You will then be sent a stock certificate and be registered as

VESSELS DETAINED.

Or Captured at Sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

LIST OF VESSELS.

Name	Nationality	Where Detained
Purini (646)	Greek	Malta

Name	Nationality	Cargo
Beatrice	Swedish	Port Talbot
Campania	Swedish	Kirkwall
Gelicia	Norwegian	Blyth
Gelicia	Danish	Falmouth
Gorredijk	Dutch	The Downs
Fangam	Danish	Leith
Portland	American	Blyth
Powhattan	British	Gibraltar
Rio de Janeiro	Norwegian	Avonmouth
Saconnet	American	Newcastle

the holder of a corresponding amount of war loan.

You will be entitled to interest on the amount you have invested at the rate of 1d. per £1 (i.e. for 5s.) for each complete month from the date of purchase of each scrip voucher up to December 1, 1915, and you will receive in addition a bonus of one shilling for each £5.

On June 1 and December 1 in each subsequent year you will receive a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

Dividends will be paid you by warrant payable on demand at any Post Office on production of your stock certificate, or will be credited to you in a Savings Bank Account, as you may desire.

Scrip Vouchers can be deposited in the Savings Bank at any time, but in that case you will only receive interest at the ordinary Savings Bank rate as from the first day of the month following the date of deposit, and no interest for the time between the purchase of the vouchers and their deposit, and no bonus.

If you hold at the beginning of December, 1915, a total amount of scrip vouchers exceeding an even £5 or a multiple of £5, the Post Office will repurchase the excess from you at face value without interest, or you may retain them for further investment in Stock on conditions to be announced later.

Example.

If you purchase scrip vouchers to the following amounts in each month, the Table below will show the interest you will be entitled to on exchanging them for War Loan in December.

Purchases in June.....	£1 10 0
" July.....	£1 15 0
" August.....	£2 10 0
" September.....	£2 10 0
" October.....	£1 0 0
" November.....	£1 15 0
Total.....	£11 0 0

Number of complete months.	Interest.
5	7½d.
4	7d.
3	7½d.
2	1d.
1	5d.
	2s. 4d.

You will then have purchased £11 of Vouchers, 10 of which you can exchange at a Money Order Office for Stock, and the remaining £1 you can receive in cash or retain for later investment, or you may deposit it in the Post Office Savings Bank. You will receive 2s. 4d. interest as above to December 1, 1915, and 2s. bonus—total 4s. 2d.—and subsequently, so long as you hold the stock, you will receive a dividend of 4s. 6d. on June 1 and December 1 in each year.

War Loan purchased through the Post Office may be sold at any time at market price, less a small commission, on application at any Money Order Office.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

POLICE COURT PROSECUTION IN HONGKONG.

Before Mr. Wood at the Police Court, this morning, the manager of the Peak Hotel, was charged at the instance of the Captain Superintendent of Police with failing to supply the police, as required by Ordinance, with particulars of the departure and destination of Miss Meia Dorrow, who was resident at the Peak Hotel from July 26 to August 1.

Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

Mr. North of the "Page Department" said he had received no papers showing either the arrival of Miss Dorrow at the Peak Hotel, or her departure on the dates given. The lady had not left the Colony but had gone to the Ebenezer Institute at Pokfulam.

By Mr. Preston:—When the lady arrived on July 26, at the hotel, he received a telephone message from the manager that Miss Dorrow, a German subject, had arrived and was asking for a room and he was uncertain whether he ought to give her one; he wished to inform the police before he gave her a room. He said she was a sister from the Ebenezer Homes, Pokfulam. Witness told him that the best thing he could do was to ask the Provost Marshal as the proper authority and he understood that he did so. Witness had found that since August 1, the lady had stayed at the Matilda Hospital and had been ill. He had also seen a telegram from Miss Dorrow herself to the Military Authorities saying she had returned to the Ebenezer Institute.

Addressing the Bench Mr. Preston said his client had always been willing to assist the police in any way he could and he would always be willing to do so, and he was sorry this difficulty had arisen. He would, however, like a ruling from his Worship as to whether it was necessary to make a return of everyone who comes to the hotel, defendant did not think it was. The summons was under Section 14, sub-section 2. "All persons to whom section 10 of the Ordinance for the time being may apply."

Section 10 gave the class of persons to whom the Ordinance applied—persons leaving or attempting to leave the Colony. That must have been "intending" to leave the Colony and the schedule had reference to persons of non-Asiatic race and Indians. He laid stress on the words "time being" because it must mean persons leaving the Colony within a reasonable time; say twenty-four hours after leaving the hotel. It would be seen on the departure form there was provision for the name of the steamer. The Ordinance was called the Travellers Restriction Ordinance. The lady had not left the Colony and did not intend to do so.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

Bound for the Front.

Among the passengers by the s.s. Malta is Mr. B. A. Stanford of Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co., who is going home with the intention of proceeding to the front.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, Published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, on August 13 states:

Canton Silk Circular.

Stock:—1,000 Bales.

Market:—Silk. From the 4th to 11th instant no settlements of importance were reported. On the 12th inst. the rivers about Canton began to rise owing to the coincidence of high tides with reported breaking of dykes further inland. By the 14th inst. the British Concession was flooded to the depth of 4½ to 5 feet and in parts of the Canton City 7 to 8 feet of water was reported. The destruction of property was very great. In the Districts where the filatures are situated the stoppage of about 75 per cent. of the filatures is spoken of and business is not likely to be resumed for about 4 or 5 weeks. Only a small portion of the 3rd Crop was marketed; the destruction of many mulberry plantations will militate against a large 5th Crop. When business begins again a rise of about \$30 per picul is looked for.

Opium.

29th July 1915.—Stocks, Patna 473 chests, Benares 250 chests, Malwa 541 chests, Persian and Turkish 133 chests.

Total Importations since, Persian and Turkish 41 chests.

Exports, &c., during the interval: To Shanghai, East Coast Ports, Macao, Canton and West Coast, including local consumption, Patna 6 chests, Benares 6 chests, Malwa 1 chest.

Stocks on 12th August, 1915, Patna 467 chests, Benares 244 chests, Malwa 540 chests, Persian and Turkish 174 chests.

Uncertified Bengal Opium. Balance on the 10th July, 1915.—Stocks, Patna 187 chests, Benares 64 chests, Importation, Patna 22 chests, Benares 90 chests. Exportation, Patna chests, Benares 59 chests.

Boiled by Government Opium monopoly during the month of July 1915, Patna 10 chests, Benares 31 chests. Balance on the 12th August, 1915, Patna 189 chests, Benares 73 chests.

Bengal Market. Shows no change from the state of inactivity and quotations are unaltered:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00. Very Old \$9,100.00. Benares, New, \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market. About 70 chests have been transacted consisting of oldest and best quality drug at \$9,350.00/\$9,500.00.

Rates of Freight.

Rates of freight from Hongkong, on the principal articles of Export to usual direct Continental ports.

Silks, 132/- per 40 cubic feet; Essential oil, 105/6 per 40 cubic feet; Camphor, 78/- per 40 cubic feet; Firecrackers, 79/6 per 40 cubic feet; Blackwoodware, Briarware, 60/- per 40 cubic feet; Chinaware, Curios, Private Effects, 66/- per 40 cubic feet; Preserves in casks of cases 59/6 per 40 cubic feet; Tea 59/6 per 40 cubic feet; Gallnuts 59/6 per 40 cubic feet; Cassia 49/6 per 40 cubic feet; Westsilk 11/3 per cwt. cubic feet; Tin 33/6 per 20 cwt.; Copper 33/- per 20 cwt.; Ore 22/6 per 20 cwt.; Ad valorem 1½ per cent.

Rates to London.—A shilling per Bill of Lading ton additional to the above rates is charged on cargo to London.

Cargo for Genoa and Naples.—Additional rates of freight for Cargo Shipped with transhipment 24/- plus 20 per cent. The direct rate remains as per tariff.

The rates to all ports on cereals, viz:—Beans, Seeds, Ground and Pea nuts, are increased a further 75 per cent.

Note.—It has been decided that during the continuance of the present war, all freight must be prepaid.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O.W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Acting Lance Sergeant E.G. Dyke charged three boat-people with unlawfully being the outside boats more than five lying alongside the s.s. Malta, thereby causing obstruction to the Central Fairway in the Harbour on the 13th inst. Defendants were fined \$10 each.

P. C. Ragg charged two boat-men with unlawfully moving about the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 13th inst. A fine of \$10 each was imposed. Seven other boatmen who were charged with unlawfully approaching within 150 yards of Stonecutters Island on the 13th inst., were fined 50 cents each.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Guards.

Details for Guard Duties for Sunday to Tuesday, August 15th to 17th, have been already published.

Wednesday, August 18th, British 1 Sergeant and 7 men, Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 7 men, Chinese 2 Sergeants and 13 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 7 men.

Thursday, August 19th British 2 Sergeants and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 13 men, Chinese 1 Sergeant and 7 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 7 men.

Defaulters.

The following P. Os, absent from parade, without leave, are warned to parade in plain clothes at the Central Police Station on Tuesday, August 17th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—Tsang Shau-hong, Li King-po, Sang U. Kwan, Wong Yik-chi, Chan Mak-hing, Chan Kun-lung, Lee Man-po, Chow Obou-hing, Ng Kungee, Chan Shik-fong, Mak Ching, Tang Chak-U, Tang Shing-keung, W. Lee, Ng Chup-ng, To Po, Tsang Wai-san, Mok Siu-po.

Chinese Company Command.

Crown-Sergeant Mow Fung is granted leave until September, 30th next.

Crown-Sergeant J. M. Wong will take command of the Company, and Sergeant Tape will take charge of the 1st Platoon.

Portuguese Company.

The following men:—E. C. Guimaraes, J. Batalha, F. Rozario, E. A. Silva, F. X. dos Remedios, G. V. Osmund, E. Xavier, F. Ribeiro, V. Yanovich, J. C. Ribeiro, Fred Reza, E. E. Osmund, L. G. Xavier, H. J. Alves, C. Mathias, A. D. Castilho, O. A. Remedios will parade every Wednesday (unless otherwise ordered) at the Central Police Station at 6 p.m. for Squad Drill under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves. Leave of absence must be obtained and the Roll Book is to be sent in to the D. S. P. on the following morning not later than 10 a.m.

Cotton Piece Goods.

Since we last wrote on the 30th July sales have been effected of Grey & White Shirtings chiefly old chops. The Manchester Market is very firm and the cost of bleaching has advanced 10 per cent. Clearances have improved considerably.

Fancy Cotton Goods. Prices on this side have improved somewhat but are still hopelessly below home prices and no local sales are reported. Clearances are fair.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. State:

Joined.

Pte. L. A. Burton joined the Corps on 13th inst., allotted Corps No. 1894 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 16th instant, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Koo Dockyard, under Sergeant Bullock. Right Section M. G. Co.—Inspection of Arms, ammunition, equipment and uniform at Headquarters. Parade in full marching order with 150 rounds of ammunition. The second suit of Khaki uniform is to be brought also.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 18th inst.—H.K.V.R.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 18 inst.—H.K.V.R.

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 24.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Tai Kwong School \$220.87. Elementary and High School of the Kun Tong Village in Heng Shan District 191.64. District Watchmen Collection boxes Nos. 3 and 4 134.80.

Wanchai Government school 130.30.

29 subscribers of 2.00 and 64 of \$1 each 122.00.

District Watchmen Collection boxes 1 and 2 117.30.

Mr. Yan Yee Ming 100.00.

17 subscribers of 5.00 and 2 of 3.00 each, 91.00.

1 subscriber of 20.55, 1 of 20.00 and 3 of 10.00 each, 70.55.

Mrs. Yan Wong Shi and Son, 50.00.

Kwong Kin School, 40.00.

Already acknowledged, \$441,744.70.

Total \$443,613.16.

PLUCKY CHINESE.

Thief Very Severely Punished.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged by Inspector Gordon with snatching a handbag from Mrs. Allan, Grand Hotel, at 5 p.m. yesterday in Queen's Road East, and also with wounding a hawk with a bodkin.

It appears the hawk chased the prisoner and caught him in Ship Street, and despite the stab wound he received, held on to his quarry.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced the prisoner to twelve months imprisonment and twenty-four strokes of the cat on the first charge and six months on the second charge. He also complimented the hawk on his action, saying that very few men would have held on to his man after having been stabbed, and that the action was very plucky.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Scottish Terrier dog. Brindle. Answers to Mac. Brass Collar with Licence No. Reward \$10. on returning to Kowloon Police Station or to D. Logan, Kowloon Dock. Any one found with the dog after this Notice will be Prosecuted.

OUR NAVY'S GRIP.

GREAT CONSIDERATION SHOWN TOWARDS NEUTRALS.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Special Concessions: Causes of Delay.

The Press Bureau on July 24 issued the following memorandum which was communicated to Dr. Page, United States Ambassador, on June 17th:

Memorandum Communicated to the United States Ambassador.

(1) His Majesty's Government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States Ambassador on the 15th March last, given assurances to the United States that they would make it their first aim to minimise the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures taken by the Allied Governments for the restriction of the enemy's overseas trade.

In view of the representation and complaints made to this department by the Ambassador from time to time as to the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of those measures, His Majesty's Government desire to offer the following observations respecting the manner in which they have consistently endeavoured to give practical effect to those assurances.

British Assurances.

(2) It will be recalled that at the moment when His Majesty's Government announced their measures against enemy commerce they declared their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect of breaches of blockade; that under Article 5 (1) of the enactment of the 11th March it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in the Prize Court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the Crown, the object being to confer upon the claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the Procurator-General, and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a specific assurance was given to the United States Government that the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the Fleet and to the Customs officials and executive officials concerned would impress upon them the duty of action with the utmost despatch, consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object only, to prevent vessels carrying goods for or coming from the enemy's territory.

Special Concessions to America.

(3) The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral seaborne commerce in general. Various special concessions over and above those enumerated have moreover been made in favour of the United States citizens. Thus, His Majesty's Government have acted as regards shipments of American cotton in accordance with the provision of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests.

(4) In accepting this scheme the principal representative of those interests described it as concerning all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States Ambassador is aware, as follows:—

(1) All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2nd March is to be allowed free of bounty at contract price if stopped, provided the ship sails not later than the 31st March.

(2) Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2nd March, provided it is put on board not later than the 15th March.

(3) All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to and certificates obtained from consular officers or other authority fixed by the Government.

(5) Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favour of American shippers. The Board of Trade have already paid a sum exceeding £450,000 to various American claimants, and all claims are being—and will continue to be—paid as rapidly as they are presented, and the proofs of title can be checked.

Cases of Delay.

If in some cases progress has been delayed, this has been due to the fact, which has seriously embarrassed His Majesty's Government, that a number of consignments for which the American shippers had specially invoked the protection of the arrangement, are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms, whose title of ownership, notwithstanding the action of the American shippers, appears in some cases to be valid, and in others, has led to the issue of writs in the Prize Court.

(6) It has been explicitly acknowledged by the special representative of the American claimants, who has been in constant and direct communication with the Board of Trade, that all the claims so far submitted under the cotton arrangement have been settled with the utmost promptitude so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done. There is at the present moment no claim before His Majesty's Government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realised by the sale of the goods.

Twenty-Seven Ships Detained.

(7) As regards the more general allegation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be quoted. The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initiation of the retaliatory measures against German trade, are still detained in United Kingdom ports is twenty-seven. Of this number eight are discharging cotton, which His Majesty's Government has agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining nineteen vessels, seven are free to depart as soon as the items of their cargo placed in the Prize Court have been discharged. The other twelve, of which three only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious consignments, and particulars as to the dates and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list. It will be observed that eight have been detained for a period of less than a week, and three for a period of less than a fortnight, while the detention of one is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia.

(8) His Majesty's Government remain convinced that on an impartial review of the facts it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to cotton cargoes, occurred, while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasise the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

The Utmost Consideration.

(9) Since His Majesty's Government have been compelled to adopt their present measures against German commerce they have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here again liberal concessions have been made to United

States citizens. Under the rules enacted on the 11th March provision is made for the investigation of all neutral claims respecting such goods in the Prize Court, and it is obvious that these claims can receive due and equitable consideration most properly before a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless, in deference to the express desire of the United States Government, arrangements were made, towards the end of March, whereby United States citizens who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port were enabled to produce proof of payment to His Majesty's Embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory His Majesty's Government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to Prize Court in London for adjudication.

(10) A few days later His Majesty's Government further agreed to recognise the neutral ownership of goods of enemy origin, even if not paid for before the 1st March, provided they were the subject of a free on board contract of earlier date and had arrived at a neutral port before the 5th March.

More Sailing From Neutral Ports.

Special treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular products destined for the United States, and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country, and in the Notes addressed to the United States Ambassador in April and May undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dye-stuffs, potash, and German beet seed.

(11) When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries His Majesty's Government felt it necessary to fix a definite date, after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity theretofore granted from liability to being placed in the Prize Court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America, and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily (in place of a weekly) service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin bought and paid for prior to the 1st March should not have already been shipped to their destinations. The 1st June was accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease, but once more a special favour was granted by extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th June.

A Further Appeal.

(12) Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear off their purchases in enemy territory, His Majesty's Government trust that in the presence of the circumstances enumerated the United States Government will acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests.

(13) Nevertheless, a fresh appeal has now been made to His Majesty's Government that shipments of American-owned goods of enemy origin, if paid for before the beginning of March, should be allowed to be shipped without molestation after the 15th June. The appeal is based principally upon the contentions:—

(a) That insufficient time has already elapsed.

(b) That no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of the 11th March and

(c) That the proofs of ownership required by His Majesty's Government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for preparation.

(14) The first contention (a) has already been dealt with. As regards (b) and (c) it is true that the enactment of the 11th March contains no mention of a time limit, but it seems to be overlooked that time limit had been fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment. It was as a friendly concession to American interests that His Majesty's Government agreed to an investigation of claims outside the Prize Court. As for the exacting nature of the proofs required by His Majesty's Government, experience

has shown that such proofs were necessary.

A Favourable Reply.

(15) In deference, however, to the renewed representations of the United States Ambassador, His Majesty's Government have given further directions that in all such cases as may have been specially submitted through the British Embassy at Washington, or to His Majesty's Government direct, on or before the 15th June and passed, the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down, notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before the 15th June.

(16) His Majesty's Government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships if the goods concerned are required for Neutral Governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility, and where payment can be shown to have been made before the 1st March, 1915.

(17) With the above exceptions His Majesty's Government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the Prize Court.

Prize Court's Delays.

(18) Complaints have not infrequently been made that undue delay occurs in dealing with American cargoes in the Prize Court. An interesting comment on this subject was made by the President of the Prize Court in the case of the cargo ex-steamship Ogechee, on the 14th inst. His lordship, according to the transcript from the official shorthand writer's notes, made the following observations: "It is a very extraordinary thing that when the Crown are ready to go on, the claimants come here and say: 'We cannot proceed for six weeks.' Some day towards the end of last term I had a row of eminent counsel in front pressing me to fix a case at once. I fixed it very nearly at once—that is to say, the second day of the following term. They all came and said: 'We want an adjournment for six weeks.'"

(19) The Solicitor-General hereupon remarked:

"If I might say so on that, one of the reasons I applied to-day on behalf of the Crown that the matter should be dealt with as soon as possible is for that very reason. There has been such a strong desire on the part of American and American citizens that there should be no delay, but one finds in fact the delay comes from there."

(20) The President then stated: "I know that, I do not know what the nature is, but I am anxious that there should be no delay."

Believed to be for the Enemy.

(21) It is true that a number of cases, principally relating to cargoes which, though ostensibly consigned to a person in a neutral country, are in reality believed to be destined for the enemy, have been pending in the Prize Court for some time. The United States Government are aware that most of those cargoes consist of meat and lard, and that much of the delay in bringing these cargoes to adjudication was due to the fact that negotiations were being carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers for an amicable settlement out of court. When at length, owing to the failure of the negotiations, His Majesty's Government decided that they would continue the Prize Court proceedings, and had at the request of the claimants fixed the earliest possible date for the hearing, counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment in their interests, despite the fact that the Crown was by his own admission ready to proceed.

(22) His Majesty's Government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to Prize Court proceedings will

GERMANS ON HARVEST WORK IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, June 30.—The prospects of a fine harvest have called forth an increased demand for farm labour. Prisoners of war are being widely utilised at a monthly wage, which is fixed by the Zemstvos at from 7r. to 8r., which is half the market rate. According to the latest figures, there are 200,000 prisoners at work, including 120,000 in agriculture and 80,000 in the Donetz coalmines and on the Shkema River, in the Upper Volga district, the balance being in the cities and under the Zemstvos.

The labour of the prisoners is proving quite satisfactory, and the demand threatens to exceed the supply. Approximately 270,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation in European Russia, which contains 18,000,000 peasant families with 27,000,000 male peasants of working age, of which many millions are serving with the colours.

The Board of Agriculture announces that all requirements of the Army in oats and grain have been satisfied, and that the embargo on their private transport has been removed. Prices have immediately dropped.—Times.

be readily communicated. But they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore, confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum of the Foreign Office, June 17, 1915.

Held up in our Ports.

Enclosure list of ships from United States ports at present detained in the United Kingdom pending inquiries, June 17, 1915. Name of ship, nationality, port of departure, date, and approximate cause of detention:—

Tyr, Norwegian. New York. May 29. Cargo ostensibly for Russia: Russian authorities disclaim any knowledge thereof. Further inquiries being made. Leelanaw, American. Galveston, June 3. Cargo of cotton for Russia. Owing to Swedish transit difficulties inquiries are being made as to how the cargo is to be sent.

Marietta, D. Georgia, Norwegian. Philadelphia, June 3. Cargo of conditional contraband for suspected enemy destination. Inquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Christiania concerning the consignments.

Whinlatter, Norwegian. New York, June 7. Cargo of linseed-oil cake, and barley for suspected enemy destination. Inquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen concerning the ultimate destination.

Polarine, American. Philadelphia, June 9. Cargo of conditional contraband. Inquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen concerning the ultimate destination.

Maas-haven, Dutch. New York, June 10. Cargo of conditional contraband. Inquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at the Hague as to whether the Netherlands Overseas Trust have accepted consignment of this cargo.

Merak, Dutch. New York, June 11. Ditto.

Platania, American. New York, June 11. Cargo of petroleum. Inquiries are being made concerning the consignments of His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm.

Zandijk, Dutch. New York, June 12. Cargo of contraband and conditional contraband. Inquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at the Hague as to whether the Trust have accepted consignment of this cargo.

Lisa, Swedish. Pensacola, June 14. Cargo of resin said to be destined for Russia owing to Swedish transit regulations enquiries are being made as to who this cargo is to be sent.

Sigrid, Norwegian. New York, June 15. Cargo of contraband for Archangel. Enquiries are being made of His Majesty's Minister at Petrograd as to whether this cargo is expected by the Russian Government.

Galha, Dutch. Port Arthur, June 12. Owing to doubt concerning the ultimate destination, His Majesty's Government are considering the question of purchasing the cargo of oil.

THE MEANING OF CALAIS.

Germany's Objective.

Count Reventlow finds occasion to explain in very plain language in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of Sunday last (says the *Times* of July 1) the importance and meaning of Calais as the German objective in the West and as the key to the destruction of the British Empire. It seems that Dr. Ernst Jacobk, in an article called "Calais or Suez," has maintained that, if an English statesman had to make the choice, he would undoubtedly give up Calais and cling to Suez, rather than give up Suez and control Calais. Count Reventlow maintains that there is no reality about this "alternative."

About the importance of Suez Dr. Jacobk and Count Reventlow are agreed. The former asserts that the attempted invasion of Egypt in January was a mere experiment, and observes that German engineers are now building a Syrian railway and a Sinai railway which will bring up the necessary heavy artillery. The "way from Constantinople to Suez" will then be open, and "the way from Berlin to Constantinople must be opened" by a decisive victory in Galicia. Then, in Egypt, "it is to be hoped, even in the present war," England can be "struck a mortal blow." Count Reventlow for his part declares that England's main interest in the Dardanelles operations is the desire to protect Egypt, and that this is the explanation of all efforts to range the Balkan countries against Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey.

A Long War.

He proceeds:—These efforts are not yet at an end, and they will be continued with desperate expenditure of strength and all possible means. People in Great Britain know exactly what is at stake. It was believed that the Russian armies and the influence exercised upon the Balkan peoples would make Egypt safe. These hopes are now tottering or vanishing. All the greater must be the energy of our Triple Alliance, in order completely to clear the way, and then at the proper moment to take it with firm determination to see the thing through. Here also we see the correctness of our old argument that for Germany and her allies success lies in a long war, and that time works for them if they employ the time in working. That is why we go even further than Dr. Jacobk. Enemies are made to be beaten, and above all Great Britain, who is the soul and head of the anti-German coalition. Such an aim as this, which in this case is also a historical aim of first rank, cannot be postponed if our forces are at all sufficient. Our forces are increasing with time, and, as has been said, Germany has the assured possibility of gaining time. To strike our chief enemy at a vital point is worth the greatest efforts and sacrifices of time, quite apart from the fact that we owe it to the Turkish Empire to assist with all our strength in restoring the Egypt which was stolen by England.

"The Calais Idea." Count Reventlow then says that a comparison of "the Calais idea" with Suez is as idle as the comparison of a chair with a table. He says that Jacobk is mistaken in supposing that Calais does not concern more than the south coast of England, or that it merely threatens one of the many ways to and from England. Count Reventlow says:—

"This by no means completes 'the Calais idea,' either from a military or a political or an economic point of view. We say expressly, 'the Calais idea' in order to emphasize our opinion that it is not a question of the fortress and harbour of Calais, but of a coastal area in the Channel or on or near to the Atlantic Ocean. This point or area has always actually been of enormous and vital value for England, and so it will remain. It will be objected that even in the long years of Anglo-French discord the French Channel coast never became a vital danger for Great Britain, and was allowed to remain in French hands. To this we can answer that the question certainly is, What are the re-

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 15th Aug. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Stainer. Psalms: of the 15th morning. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart, Turle. Jubilate: Ouseley. Holy Communion (12 noon). Hymns: 164, 172, N.B.—Psalm 75, verses 5, 6, 11, 12 in unison. Psalm 76, verses 1, 7, 11 in unison. Psalm 77, verses 1, 7, 11, 16, 17, 18 in unison. Evening-song (6.45 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Oakley. Magnificat: Russell (22nd evening). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 36, 238, 23.

Peak Church.—The Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p.m. St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher:—Mr. F. W. Everton.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 15th Aug. 1915. Morning Prayer. 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: 15th Morning. Psalms: As Set. Te Deum: S. Jude. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 397, 519-521. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. National Anthem. Evening Prayer: 6 p.m. Hymns: 419. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Alternative Chant. Magnificat: Barnby. Deus Misereatur: Hopkins. Hymns: 582-279-429 (tune 365 a & m) Vesper Hymn. National Anthem. 11 a.m. Rev. S. Wicks. 6 p.m. Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning at 11. Hymns 1-553-227-245. Preacher Rev. Dr. Anderson of Fatschan. Evening, at 6. Hymns 296-454, 317, 297. Preacher, Rev. T. Robinson of Wanchai.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m., and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Westway Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen. ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

sources of strength and the geographical circumstances of the owner of the Continental coast of the Channel? France could be mortally wounded from the Mediterranean by England's Navy.

Here lies the real kernel of the question, and it becomes extraordinarily pregnant when one considers the modern means of sea warfare. Among these modern weapons we reckon not only mines and submarines, but also large and fast battleships and battle-cruisers. The politico-military Calais idea is therefore liable to change. In certain circumstances it can become a vital danger for England, and the English have always known that very well.

The subject of "Calais" is less simple and more complicated than the subject of "Suez," but it is no less important. Moreover, from the point of view of this war, Suez does not exclude Calais and Calais does not exclude Suez. All that is necessary is that one should not take a narrow view of "the Calais idea"; rather one should look at the matter with the eyes of Great Britain and define "the Calais idea" as the possibility for a sea-faring Continental power to conduct war against Great Britain from the Continental coast of the Channel and with all military resources, while holding open the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 16th August, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—
Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Writing Table, Tapestry covered Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Fender, etc.
Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Ice Chest, Cooking Stove, Dinner Service, Cutlery-ware, etc., etc.

Double and Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Chest-of-Drawers, Marble Top, Washstands, Toilet Crockery, etc.
also
3 Treadle Sewing Machines (new)
1 Smith Premier Typewriter.
On view from Saturday, the 14th August.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 16th August, 1915, commencing at 5.30 p.m. at Ah King's Shipway, Wanchai.

The Motor Launch
"WHITE STAR"
(built of teak wood)
length 32'
beam 7'
draft 3' x 3'
with a 30 H.P. 4 cylinder engine in good running order. Speed 11 miles.
On view Now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert: has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC ACTION

TUESDAY,
the 24th day of August, 1915 at 11 o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 160 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Queen's Road Central Victoria, aforesaid. Term 75 years created by a Crown Lease dated 17th April 1844 Extended to 999 years granted by an Extension for 924 years dated 1st February, 1854. Annual Crown rent £11-11-7½. Area 3192 Square feet.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

In accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1915 of Two Dollars Per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after Tuesday, 24th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

Do not forget after the Show, variety, and Light Refreshments at LEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY 13th August, 1915
Another Thrilling and Sensational Programme
THE CHILD KILLERS

in 2 parts
Being an Episode of the Invasion of France in 1914

Taken by Authority of French Govt.

also
Pathe's Famous Gazettes; here we have the Official Meeting of the Great Generals, Kitchener, French, and Joffre.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

in
"BERYL'S CORONET"
and
INTERESTING COMICS

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Sensational Drama
AMID RACING BEASTS
in 3 parts, length 4,000 ft.
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE
A Thrilling Story
in 2 parts
etc., etc.
Matinee every
Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTICES.

WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING
YOUR PROPOSED

MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE
WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.
BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Phone 27

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.
ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.
NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING
Self-Polishing.
No Brushing required.
Also in CROWN for boots, shoes, etc.
Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Must be washed off and polished again. Does not injure leather or soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., LONDON, S.E., ENGL.

NOTICE

WAR DEPARTMENT.

G. R.

NOTICE

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE.
Wanted two large Steam Launches with extensive passenger accommodation. Monthly Charter preferable. Negotiate with A. B. C. of Hongkong Telegraph.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (Red Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191
BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	17
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	15
Scap—Tong Yuk	lb.	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	24
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	10
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do.—corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngau Tan	lb.	14
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	18
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	16
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pui	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	12
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yik	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tasi	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	lb.	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	22
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	25
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hai	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Fan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohng	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohng	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kap Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chan Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wai Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Ohio)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.

(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu

Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut

Carambola—Yeung To

Coconuts—Ye Tse

Grapes—Po Tai Tse

Lemons, China—Ling Mung

America—Kam Shan Ling Mung

Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone

Fresh

Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching

Sweet

Pears, (American)—K'm Shan Shoot Lay

(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li

Peanuts—Fa Shang

Plantain—Tai Chiu

Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai

Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau

Shanghai—Lo Kwat

Walnuts—Hop To

Green—Sang Hop Tuo

Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa

each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi

Cheek

Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau

(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin

Sprout—Ah Choi

Long—Tau Kok

Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau

Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa

Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa

Bed—Hung Ke

Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsai

Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai

Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun

Carrots—Kam Shun

Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai

Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu

Rad—Hung Pa Chiu

Green—Ching Lap Chiu

Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu

Cucumbers—Ching Kwa

Garlic—Sun Tau

Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung

old—Lo Kwang

Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan

Indian Corn—Suk Mai

Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai

Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai

Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai

Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ho

Muskmelon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa

Okra—

Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohng Tau

Green—Shang Chong

Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohng Tau

Parsley—Kun Tsai

Green Peas—Ching Tau

Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu

Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai

Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai

American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai

Focchow—Foc-chow Shu Tsai

Pumpkin—Tong Kwa

Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai

Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong

Sage—Tse So

Shallots—Kon Ohng Tau

Spinach—Yin Tsai

Tomatoes—Fan Ke

Taro—Wu Tau

Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak

English—Yeung Lo Pak

Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa

(American)—Ka—san—hit Kwa

Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai

Lily root—Lin Ngau

Yams—Ta Shu

English—Yeung Kan Choi

Tau

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—

(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.

per lb.

(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.

per lb.

(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.

per lb.

2. Tinned Milk:—

(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.

(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.

(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.).

(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.

(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.

(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.

3. Sugar:—

Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.

Refined Crystallized, per lb.

Granulated, per lb.

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.

No. 2

Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

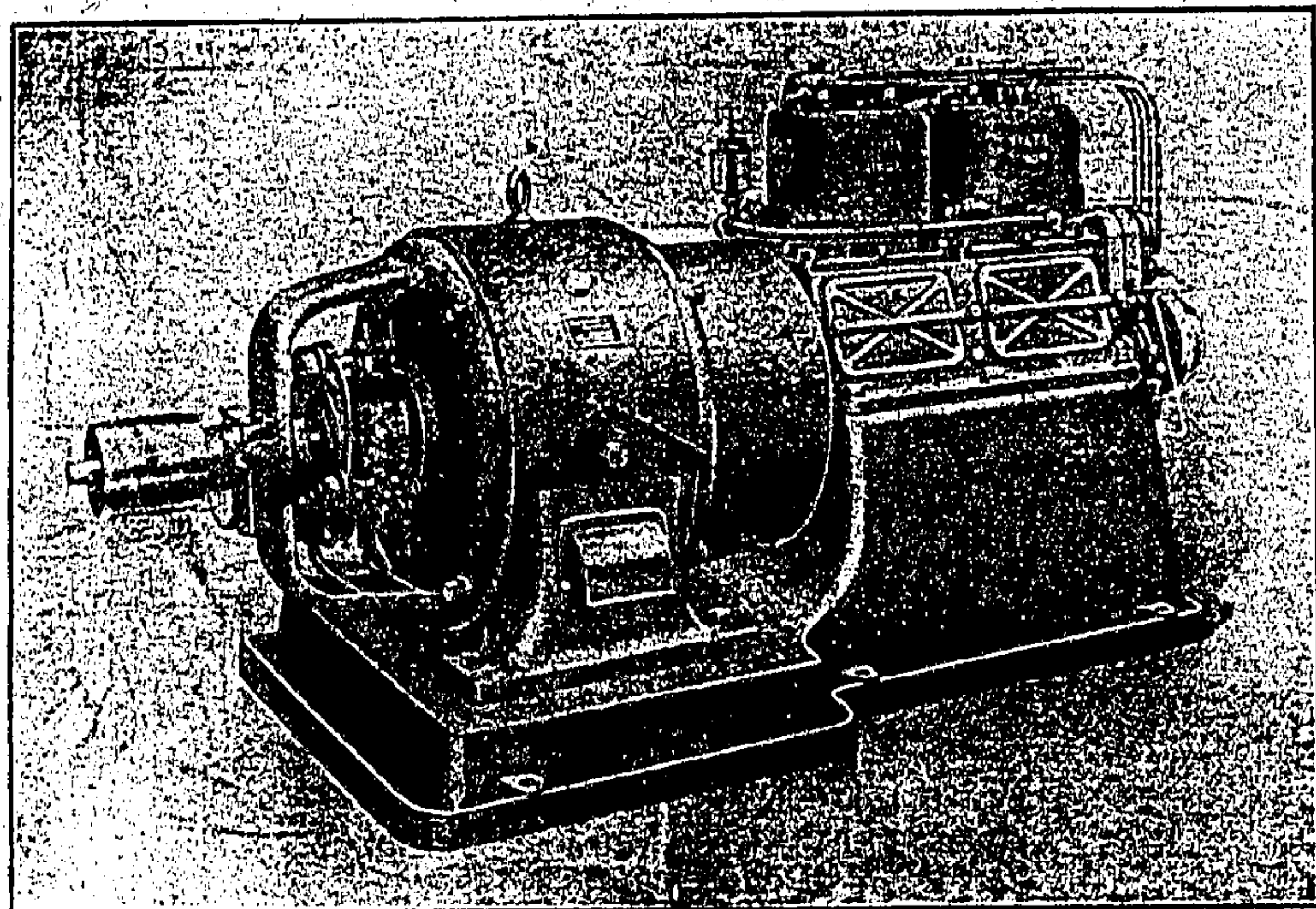
5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$5 in value (excepting those articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

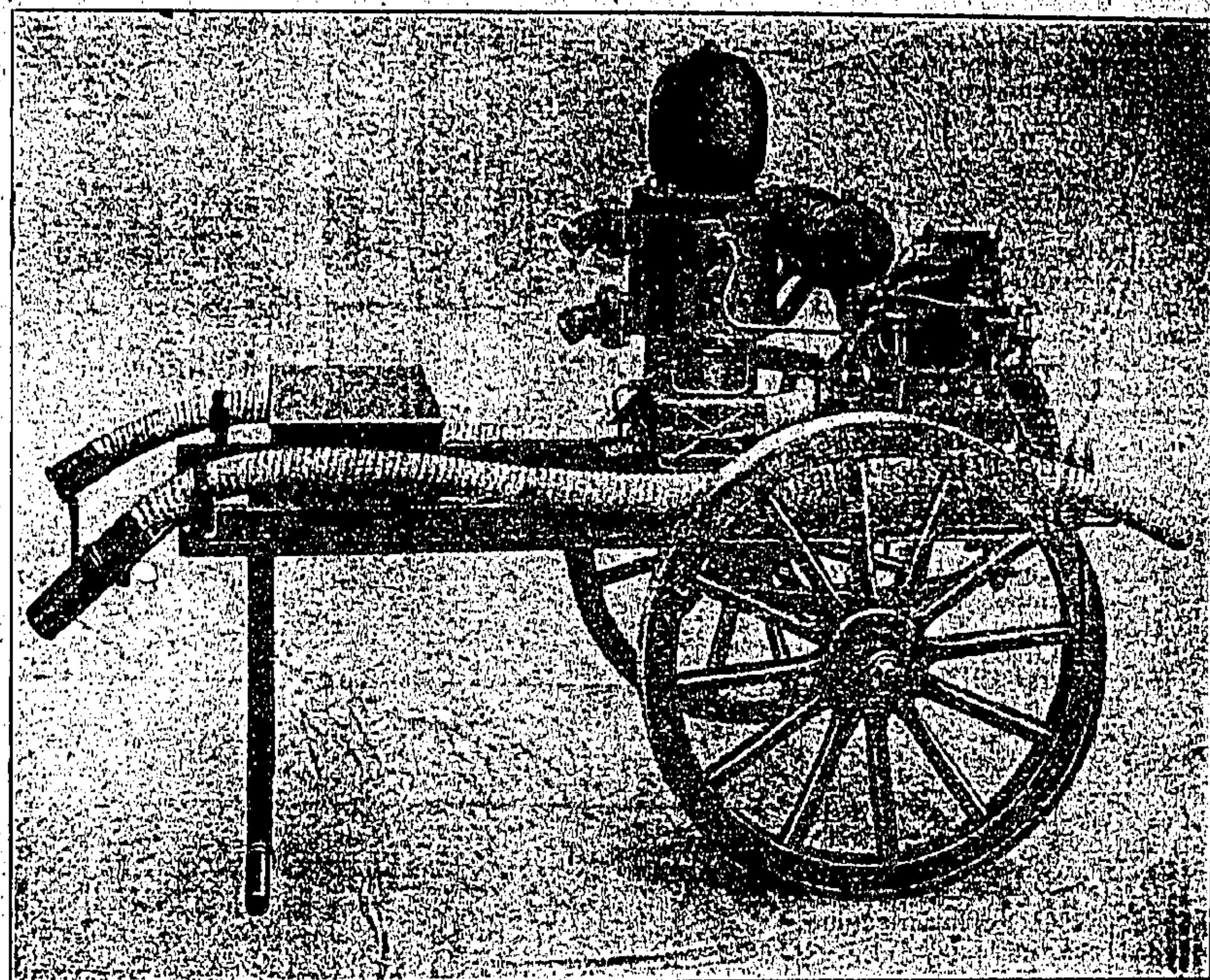
THE PENTA MOTOR

FOR PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, DYNAMOS, AND ALL STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES.
THE MOST RELIABLE AND ECONOMICAL MOTOR ON THE MARKET.



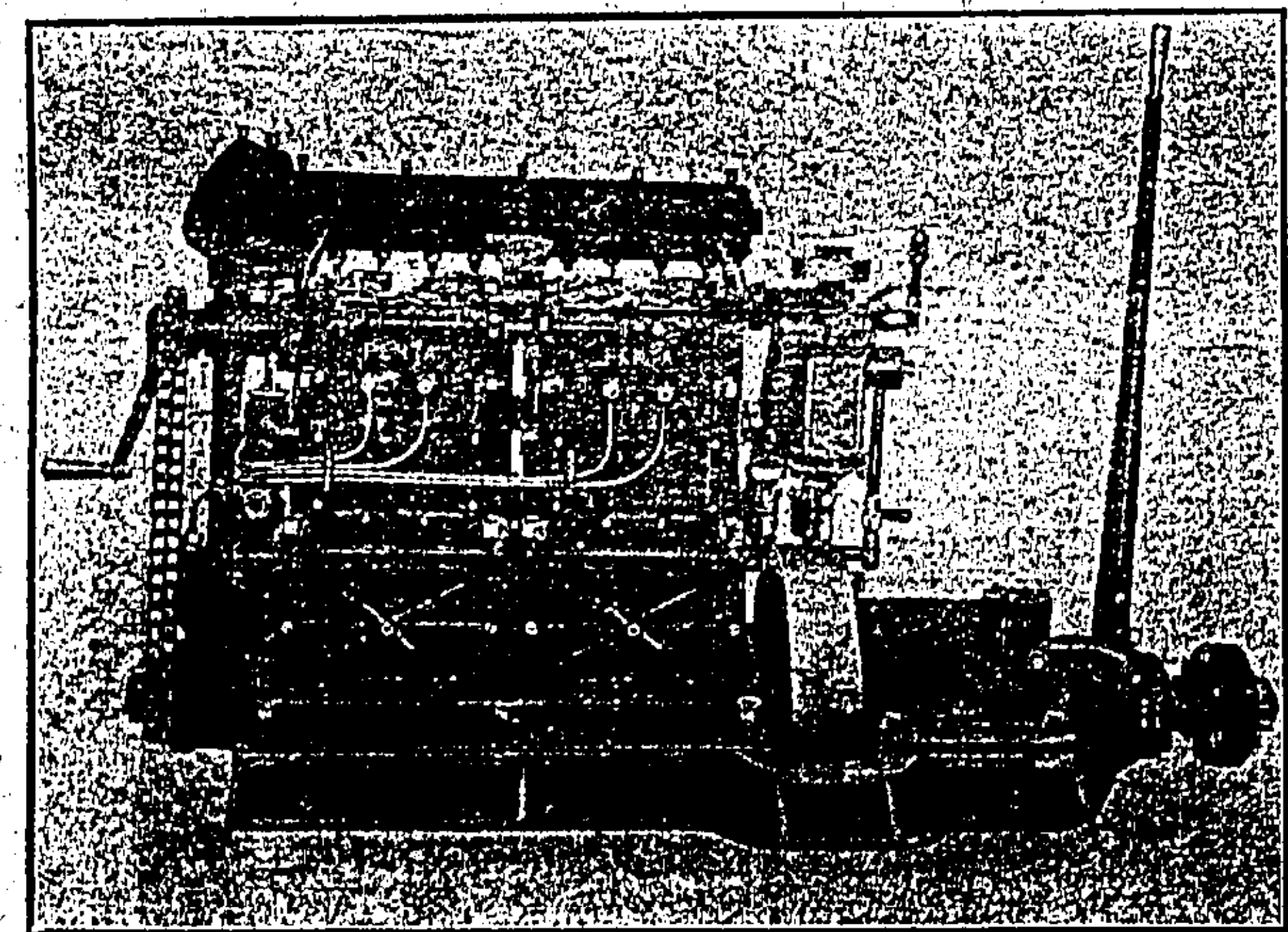
10 H.P. PENTA MOTOR DYNAMO.

ENTIRELY
BUILT IN
SWEDEN.



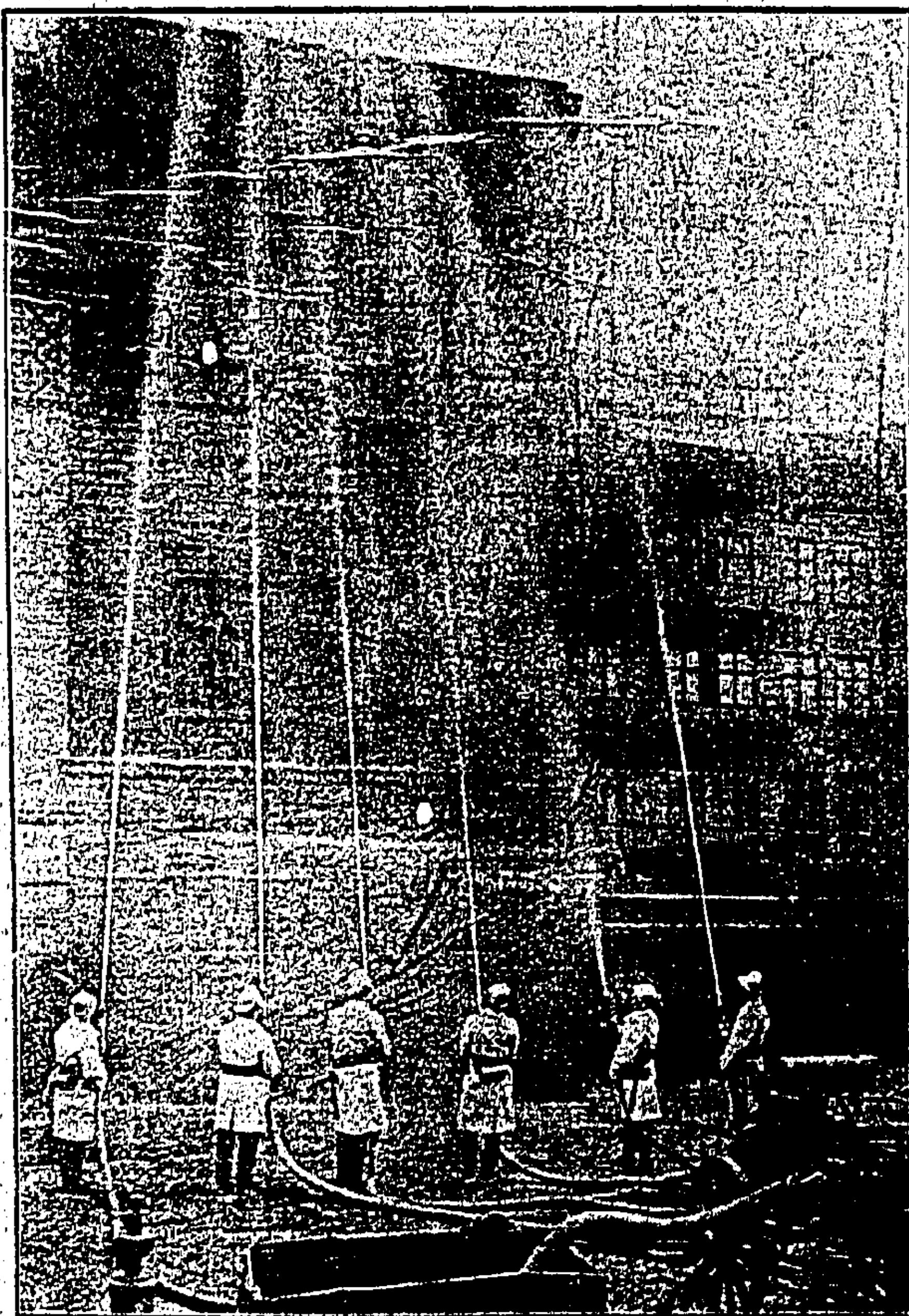
5 H.P.-- 250 LITRES PER MINUTE
PENTA FIRE ENGINE.

When the Motor Fire Engine was first put on the market people thought it would not be a success, but practical demonstration and the adoption of the Motor Fire Engine by Numerous Municipalities have proved its high efficiency and success. Without doubt the Penta Motor Fire Engine is the best of its kind on the market to-day.



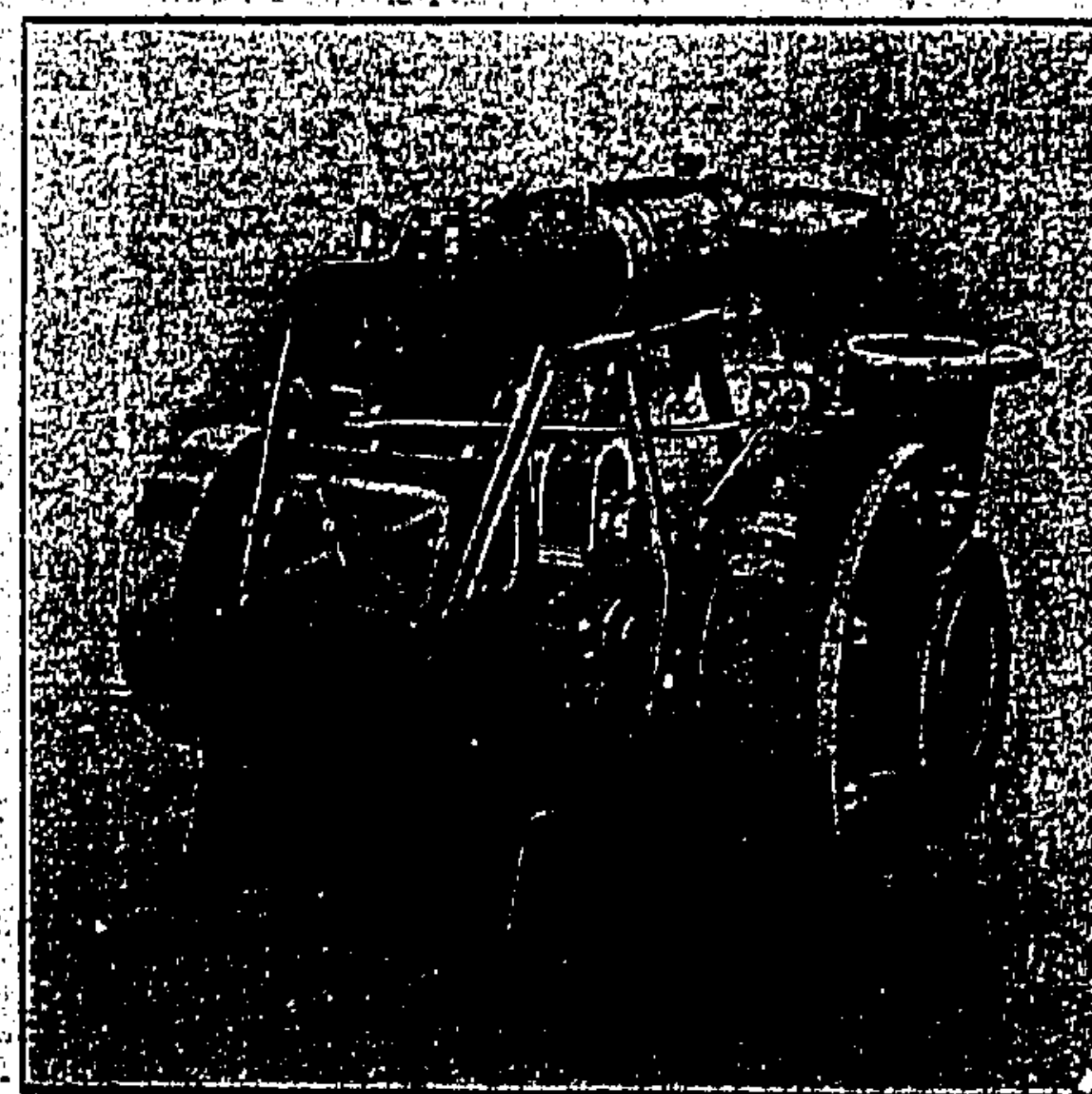
24 B.H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR.

Unsurpassed in Construction and Workmanship; Economical Working, Accessibility of all working Parts; and Silent Running. The best Four-cycle Motor on the market for Running on Petroleum.



12 H.P.--500 LITRES PER MINUTE
PENTA FIRE ENGINE.

The Pump is Coupled Direct with the Motor. The valves are made of Special Bronze without Rubber Tightening Washers. All parts are easily Accessible.



8 H.P.--3 000 LITRES PER MINUTE
PENTA CENTRIFUGAL SET.

For Driving with Benzine, Benzol, Spirit and Petroleum cheap to run, easy to work, and easy to set in Motion. Magnetically Ignited.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. IN CHINA, LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SELLERS										SA.-SALES		D.-BUYERS		N.-NOMINAL			
STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date				
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest							
															14th May.	14th May.	
															to now	to now	
Banks.																	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ \$850 sa. & b. 276 1/2- }	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	850	790	{ £2.3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14 }						
Marine Insurances.																	
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	378	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	378	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. }						
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914 }						
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	950	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$950	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914 }						
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914 }						
Fire Insurances.																	
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	158	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	158	130	{ \$9 for 1913 }						
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	400	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	400	385	{ \$27 for 1913 }						
Shipping.																	
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	{ 40 cts. b. x the re- turn of \$4.50 per s. }	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	{ \$1 for 1906 }						
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	167	20,000	\$60	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	69	45	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14 }						
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	20 1/4	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14 }						
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	{ Combined \$153 s. Deferred \$97 b. Preferred \$48 b. }	{ 60,000 £5 } all			79	Jan.	50	Sept.	154	96	{ Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913 }						
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	88 1/2- sa.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	89 1/2 x div.	82 1/2 x div.	{ Final of 5 1/2 (Coupon No 24) making 7 1/2 for 1914 }						
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 1/2	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15 }						
Refineries.																	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$1 2 1/2	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	133	111	{ \$3 for 1912 }						
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	144	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897 }						
Mining.																	
Kailan Mining Adm'n.	30 1/2- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2- Feb.		33 1/8 Dec.	33 1/8	30 1/2-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5) }							
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	33 1/2- s. div.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.		1 3/4 Nov.	4	3 1/2	{ 1/2 for 1909 }							
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31 1/2- b.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.		19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/8	32 1/2-	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15 }							
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.																	
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	178	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	79	68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914 }						
Hongkong & W.P. & D. Co., Ltd.	175	60,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	76 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914 }						
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	160 1/4	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50 1/2	Dec.	57 1/2	49 ex div.	{ Tls. 5 for 1913 }						
Shanghai & H.K. W. Co., Ltd.	90	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914 }						
Land, Hotels and Buildings.																	
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	t. 100	100	128	July	120	Dec.	94	94	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14 }						
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	116	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14 }						
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	110	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.15 }						
H. P. & S. Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150	160,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6 1/2	{ 45 cents for year 1914 }						
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	140	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914 }						
Shanghai Lands	110	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	101	Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15 }						
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	172	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72	70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15 }						
Hongkong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all	100	—	100	—	100	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14 }						
Cotton Mills.																	
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	175	20,000	t. 50	all	128	July	125	May	176	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14 }						
Hongkong Cotton Co.	37 1/2	155,000	\$10	all	8 1/4	Mar.	7	June	7 1/2	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08 }						
Kung Yik	15	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar.	14.60	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14 }						
Laou Kung Mow	87 1/2	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913 }						
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	100	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	102 1/2	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30.6.14 }						
Miscellaneous.																	
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914 }						
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	144	10,000	\$5	all	4 1/2	July	4	April	4 1/2	4 1/2	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06 }						
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8 1/2	8 1/2	{ 70 cts. for 1914 }						
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	870	125,000	\$10	all	39	Jan.	35	Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14 }						
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	134	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	6	June	5	Dec.	8 1/2	6 7/2	{ 50 cts. for 1914 }						
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	180	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	44 1/2	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914 }						
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	145	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	185	184	{ Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914 }						
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	115 1/2	6,000	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	30	25	{ Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914 }						
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	130	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5 1/2	4 80 x div.	{ \$10 for 1914 }						
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	520	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	37 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913 }						
Lap Kats	138 1/2	250,000	10/-	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15 }						
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89	25,000	\$10	all	93	Jan.	75	Dec.	81	80 cts.	{ None }						
Do. (New) 80 cts.	—	50,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ \$1.50 for 1910 }						
Philippines Ld.	14	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4	4	{ None }						
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	5	{ None }						
Societe des Pulpes et Papier- tories du Tonkin	120	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	20	{ None }						
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.00 b. x div.	26,000	\$5	all	500	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15 }						
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	118	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914 }						
Watson and Co., Ltd.	130	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914 }						
William Powell, Limited.	16 1/2	31,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14 }						
S. C. Morning Post	129	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1.50 for 1914 }						

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—

There is no change to report in the local conditions of our market; there is still a good demand for shares for investment account, whilst the speculative descriptions are on the easy side, due in many instances to settlement influences.

Bar Silver is quoted at 23 1/16 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/8 5/16 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have advanced from \$830 to \$850 sales and sellers.

Marine Insurance.—Unions have further improved from \$930 to \$950 buyers, and Cantons are in demand at \$378. From the North, Yangtze are quoted at \$240 buyers ex. 73, and North Chinas at Tls. 160.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have buyers at \$158 and Hongkong Fires at \$400.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas have changed hands at various rates from \$151 to \$153 cash for the combined shares closing with small sellers at \$163. A large business has been transacted in the preferred shares at \$57 and in the combined shares for December delivery at \$161 1/2, \$162 and \$163. Star Ferries are a firm market with buyers offering \$36, and Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at the improved rate of \$20. Shell Transports have sold at 88/- and Douglas's at various rates from \$68 1/2 down to \$67 closing with probable sellers at the latter figure.

Refineries.—China Sugars have declined from \$133 to \$129 1/2 sellers owing to settlement influences, but there are buyers at \$129 for cash and at \$132 for October. Luzons are a dead market with sellers at \$44.

Mining.—Tronohs have sold at 30 1/2, 20 1/2 and at 31/- closing with further buyers at the latter figure. Kailans are wanted at 30/- and Lapkats at Tls. 38 1/2. Raubs have been taken off the market at \$4 and \$3.90 at which latter figure there are further sellers.

Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have declined from \$78 to \$78 sales and sellers.

Hongkong Docks are \$75 buyers, after sales at \$75 and at \$75. Shanghai Docks have advanced from Tls. 55 to Tls. 61, with sales at intermediate rates and Hongkong Wharves are quoted Tls. 90 sales and buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands after sales at \$110 close firm with buyers at the rate. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$40, West Points at \$71 and Homphreys Estates at \$630. Shanghai Lands are quoted Tls. 100 buyers.

Cotton Mills.—There are buyers of Hongkong Cottons at \$7.40, Ewo's at Tls. 175, Kung Yik's at Tls. 15 and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 100.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$10 1/2, a sale being reported at \$11, China Light and Powers at \$44, China Providents at \$84, Dairy Farms at \$34, Green Island Cement at \$5.20, Peak Trams at \$9 and A. S. Watsons at \$6.30. Hongkong Ropes have advanced from \$27 to \$30 sales and sellers.

NOTICES.

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT"
SAVON EXTRA FIN.
"CAT" MARK BRAND OF
PERFUMED SOAP.

MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO., the proprietors and manufacturers of this well-known perfume soap, have ascertained that soap made by other manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "LE PETIT CHAT" mark belonging to MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. Such manufacturers are warned that MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition.

And all merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any persons found selling or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "LE PETIT CHAT" mark of MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. The sole representative of MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. in Hongkong is MR. R. NEGRE of the firm of L. NEGRE, 93 RUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, MARSEILLE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 AM. to 8.00 AM.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 AM. to 10.00 AM.	" " 10 MIN.
10.00 AM. to 12.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
1.00 PM. to 2.15 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
2.15 PM. to 2.45 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
2.45 PM. to 3.15 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
3.15 PM. to 4.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
4.00 PM. to 5.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
5.00 PM. to 6.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

5.30 PM. and 6.30 PM.	1500 PM. every half hour
12.00 PM. to 1.15 PM.	every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 AM. to 10.00 AM.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.10 AM. to 12.00 PM.	" " 10 MIN.
12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
1.00 PM. to 2.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
2.00 PM. to 3.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
3.00 PM. to 5.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
5.00 PM. to 6.00 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
6.00 PM. to 7.30 PM.	" " 15 MIN.
7.30 PM. to 8.30 PM.	" " 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

